

HOW TO PREDICT A KEY-DATE COMMEM



COINage

A Magazine for Coin Collectors | DECEMBER 2015

THE 'SUBSTITUTE CENTS'



1967:
Peace, Love
and Proof Sets

www.coinagemag.com

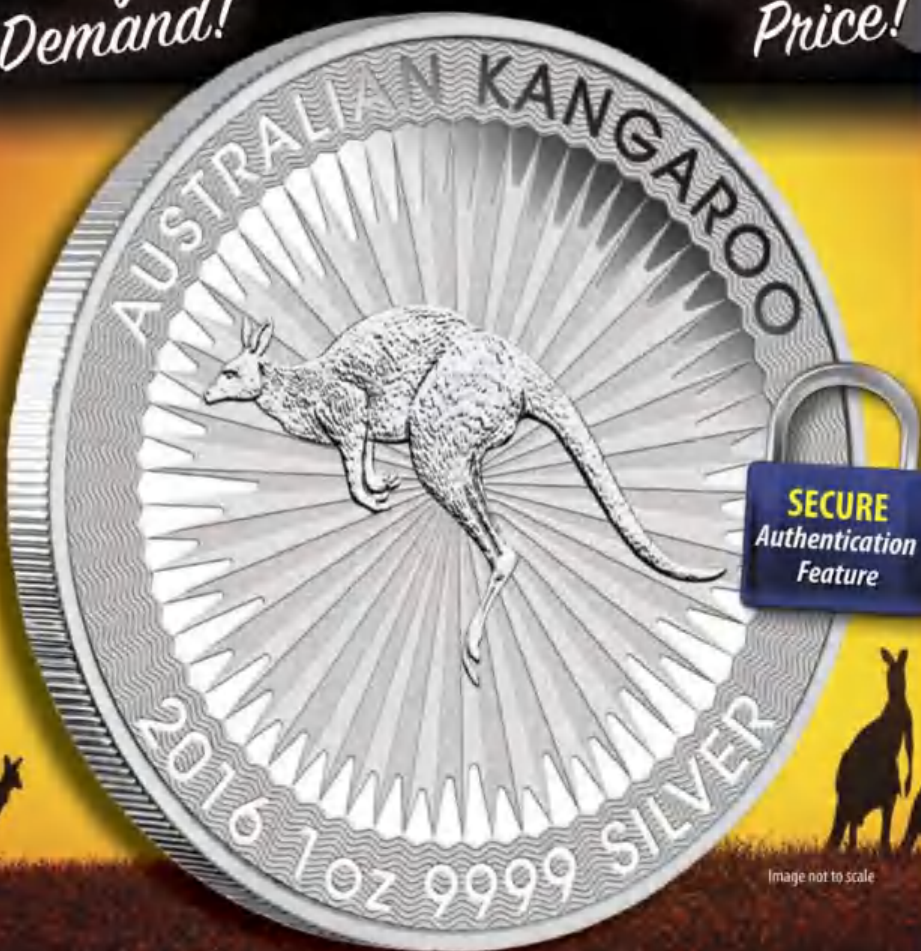
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December 2015 • Display until 12/22/15
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High Security Silver Bullion for Your Protection & Peace of Mind.

High Demand!

Great Price!



JUST RELEASED
★★ FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE ★★

Official Rare Coin & Bullion Dealer of the Southland Conference

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ACCREDITED
BUSINESS



Since 1995

2016
Australian Kangaroo

As low as

\$275^{ea.}
over spot price*
(check/wire price)

Silver: Price Example

If silver spot price at time of order is	plus	equals	each coin would cost only
\$15.75	+	\$2.75	= \$18.50
(example price only)			

- ▶ 1oz Silver Bullion Coin
- ▶ 99.99% Pure Silver
- ▶ FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE for Silver Bullion Kangaroo
- ▶ Australian Legal Tender 1 Dollar
- ▶ Great Holiday Gift
- ▶ Engraved Security Feature

Authentication Feature As a Perth Mint first, the coin includes an authentication feature on the reverse. In the form of a micro-laser engraved letter 'A' which is within the first A of AUSTRALIAN, it is only detectable under a magnifying glass. The authentication feature is designed to make it significantly more difficult for the coin to be counterfeited providing peace of mind to our customers.

- ✓ The kangaroo is the largest marsupial surviving on earth today.
- ✓ The coin's reverse portrays the classic red kangaroo design by Dr Stuart Devlin AO CMG, goldsmith and jeweler to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.
- ✓ Issued as Australian legal tender, the obverse of each coin bears the Ian Rank-Broadley effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the year-date.

Plus priority shipping & insurance • Price subject to change
Availability not guaranteed • Limit 5 per household

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No Dealers Please  Check or Money Order

Vault Verification:
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Offer Expires:
12/24/15

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Call for GREAT QUANTITY PRICING, availability and payment terms on popular gold and silver bullion products, or

Shop Online **UniversalCoin.com**

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*Spot Price- the daily quoted market price of precious metals in bullion form. Spot price determined solely by Universal Coin & Bullion at time of transaction. Please read important customer disclosures on our website or that accompany products purchased, including arbitration agreement.

COINage

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Presidential Dollars:

Lyndon B. Johnson

Education and health care bills were high points of his war-torn term.

by Ron Meyer

First Lady Claudia "Lady Bird" Johnson

A Southern belle with a head for business.

by Ron Meyer

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Five indicators that predict tomorrow's more valuable pieces.

by David Schwager

The Shield Nickel

Its attraction is more historic than aesthetic.

by R.W. Julian

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The Nazis helped themselves to Europe's precious metal wealth.

by David Thomason Alexander

Coin Capsule: 1967

A year of peace, love and special mint sets.

by Joshua McMorro-Hernandez

A Total(Iy) New Tool for Coin Collectors

Beckett Media introduces an organizational program for hobbyists.

by Joshua McMorro-Hernandez

Book Notes

A travel guide for world coin collectors; women on coins; civil war tokens

by Mike Thorne, Ph.D.

SUBSCRIPTION QUESTIONS?

CALL (866) 287-9383

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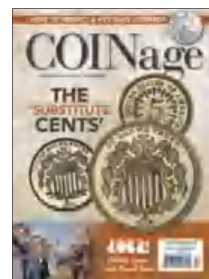
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On rare occasions, inadvertent typographic errors occur in coin prices listed in advertisements. For that reason, advertisements appearing in COINage should be considered as requests to inquire rather than as unconditional offers of sale. All prices are subject to change without notice.

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On the Cover: Shield nickels were the backbone of American commerce in the 1870s (p. 26). How to tell a key date commem (p. 22). 1967 was marked by war, protest and proof sets (p. 46). (Photos courtesy Heritage Auctions, public domain, US Mint)



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POPULAR COLLECTIONS

We specialize in building important collections of the finest available premium-quality U.S. Coins of proven value. Over 50 years of numismatic experience enables us to offer you the best for less. The offerings below focus on Gem and nearly Gem quality popular coins that are now much in demand. Any questions, please call.

1900-1939 CHOICE/GEM BU U.S. COINS WHOLESALE LOTS

RETAIL (Est)	SPECIAL	RETAIL (Est)	SPECIAL
\$200.....	\$99.50	\$1,000.....	\$497.00
\$400.....	\$199.00	\$2,000.....	\$950.00
\$600.....	\$298.00	\$5,000.....	\$2,250.00

These lots include the most desirable all different coins from the early twentieth century. Suitable for the most discriminating collectors; Indian and early Lincoln Cents, Liberty and Buffalo Nickels, Barber 10c, 25c, 50c, early Mercury Dimes, Standing Liberty Quarters, early Walking Halves, Morgan and Peace Dollars.

Let us know if you have special preference as to which series you want or don't want. Otherwise, we'll use our best judgement in selecting your coins.

Remember, all coins are Choice/Gem BU, so you'll get the finest quality coins from the GOLDEN AGE OF NUMISMATICS. AVAILABLE ON A ONE-TIME OR MONTHLY BASIS.

SCARCE MORGAN AND/OR PEACE DOLLAR LOTS

CHOICE/GEM BU MS-64+/65

RETAIL (Est)	SPECIAL	RETAIL (Est)	SPECIAL
\$200.....	\$99.50	\$1,000.....	\$497.00
\$400.....	\$199.00	\$2,000.....	\$950.00
\$600.....	\$298.00	\$5,000.....	\$2,250.00

Here's a great way for you to build a very high-quality collection of all different Morgan and/or Peace dollars and save a bundle! Receive a wide range of dates and mintmarks (P, D, S, O, CC) including many scarce dates - all selected for sharp strike, blazing luster, clean surfaces and overall eye-appeal. Includes many scarcer dates priced in the \$50-100 range, which will fit perfectly into Gem BU MS-65 sets at a small fraction of the price.

AVAILABLE ON A ONE-TIME OR MONTHLY BASIS.

U.S. PAPER MONEY LOTS

CHOICE CIRCULATED THRU CRISP UNC.

RETAIL (Est)	SPECIAL	RETAIL (Est)	SPECIAL
\$100.....	\$59.95	\$500.....	\$274.95
\$200.....	\$114.95	\$1,000.....	\$525.00
\$300.....	\$165.00	\$2,500.....	\$1,250.00

These lots are loaded with VF to Mint Condition large-size type notes, national currency, gold & silver certificates, crisp better small-size & 50c to \$500, 1861 to 1864! All different, highly collectible, very popular with collectors and investors alike. An excellent program. Act now!

AVAILABLE ON A ONE-TIME OR MONTHLY BASIS.

QUALITY U.S. STAMPS 75-150 YEAR OLD V.F. MINT NEVER HINGED WHOLESALE LOTS

RETAIL (Est)	SPECIAL	RETAIL (Est)	SPECIAL
\$250.....	\$99.50	\$1,000.....	\$375.00
\$400.....	\$145.00	\$2,000.....	\$725.00
\$600.....	\$235.00	\$5,000.....	\$1,700.00

A fabulous assortment including only the finest available early regular issues, airmails, and commemoratives. Meticulously selected for exceptional mint quality, freshness, well centered, and original gum never hinged. Loaded with higher values. Very early commemoratives (Columbian expo, Transmississippi, Pan American, Jamestown, etc.), and the early better airmails. (RARE CLASSIC 1840-1890'S U.S. STAMPS LIGHTLY HINGED &/OR LIGHTLY CANCELLED INCLUDED UPON REQUEST - prohibitively costly never hinged.)

AVAILABLE ON A ONE-TIME OR MONTHLY BASIS.

U.S. TYPE COIN COLLECTION 1800-1929

VG to Choice AU

20 All-Different Major Types ONLY \$295.00

Includes a beautiful cross-section of 19th-century silver, copper, and nickel coins. Every lot is chock-full of Bust, Seated, Barber, odd, and obsolete valuable Type Coins, in nice circulated, problem-free condition. You'll receive 20 distinctly different Type Coins 80-200 years old, for which you might expect to pay double our price if purchased individually elsewhere. We offer you this special introductory offering in the hope that you'll be so pleased, that you'll be back to fill in the remaining types needed for your collection. Solid value!

1940-64 PDS GEM BU MS-65 WASHINGTON 25c COLLECTION

20 DIFFERENT: ONLY \$195.00 (\$300.00 EST. RETAIL VALUE)

This fabulous collection consists of 20 all different Gem Brilliant Uncirculated Mint State 65 Silver Washington Quarters from the 1940s and 1950s (plus a few 1960s). Included are several better-date and mint marks that are hard to find. You might expect to pay twice our asking price if purchased individually elsewhere. Even then, you'd spend countless hours searching for well-matched Gem pieces like these. Because we've already done the work, here's a great, economical way for you to start building or upgrading this very popular set before prices rise further. We'll even include a list of other dates for you to acquire as it suits you. Excellent value! Act Now!

DELUXE COLLECTION!

1934-1949 PDS * 20 DIFF \$495 (All Different Than Above Collection)

GEM CAMEO PROOF SILVER JFK SETS ONLY \$135.00

This set consists of every JFK Proof Half from 1964 thru 1970, including all three special mint pieces 1965 thru 1967. Only the earliest strike pieces show the magnificent frosted white cameo devices contrasting the flawless mirror fields. This is the absolute ultimate quality (has sold for up to \$400 elsewhere).

AFFORDABLE LIBERTY SEATED TYPES 1837 - 1891 - P.O.S

(Includes Arrows, Arrows & Rays, No Mottos, etc.)

STARTER SETS - G/VG

	5 Diff.	10 Diff.		5 Diff.	10 Diff.
Dimes	\$59	\$115	Halves	\$149	\$289
Quarters	\$99	\$189	All "3"	\$299	\$575

Excellent Opportunity For You To Build A Collection Of 120-175 Year Old Silver Collector Coins At Bargain Prices!

GEM BU MINT STATE 65-66+ JFK 50c COLLECTION

20 DIFFERENT...ONLY \$99.50

Here's your opportunity to acquire a magnificent collection of 20 all different silver and clad JFK Halves in Gem BU MS 65-66+ condition...for under \$5 each. All coins have been meticulously and expertly selected from original BU rolls for sharp strikes, blazing luster, clean surfaces, and overall eye appeal. Currently many trend for \$25 and more in this lofty grade. We have gone to a great deal of effort, and much time and expense to offer you a chance to build an extra special JFK collection...at an affordable price. We guarantee that you will be pleased!

GUARANTEED UNSEARCHED MINT-SEWN BAGS 5,000 BU LINCOLN 1c

Find your own doubled dies and countless others errors and varieties. Some fortunate individuals have found 300 to 500 doubled dies in jackpot lucky bags worth a fortune. No promises on what you'll find. Happy hunting!

1980-P.....	\$295.00	1996-P.....	\$295.00
1995-P.....	\$195.00	1997-P.....	\$295.00
1995-D.....	\$295.00	All Five.....	\$1,250.00

TERMS OF SALE:

1. Shipping and handling included in price. 2. Lifetime guarantee of authenticity. 3. Grading & retail estimates are the opinion of G&F Galleries; All returns will be within 15 days of receipt of merchandise in original sealed holders. 4. Payment or charge info must accompany initial order.

1997 P DOUBLED DIE OBERSE DOUBLED EAR "FS. (043)"

MAJOR LINCOLN CENT VARIETY

BLAZING GEM BU

PCGS MS65 Red \$495 \$395

* Major Variety That is Soaring In Value!

* Listed in Cherry Picker's Guide and the Red Book (Prof. Ed.) @ \$500!!!!

PERFECT ADDITION TO ANY QUALITY LINCOLN 1c COLLECTION

50-100X RARER THAN 1995P DOUBLED DIE

MAJOR ERROR!! 2007 WASHINGTON DOLLARS

No Edge Lettering NGC or PCGS MS65

Special \$99.00 • NGC MS66 \$195

DOUBLED EDGE LETTERING 2007 JOHN ADAMS DOLLARS

PRICES REDUCED Choice BU \$99

DOUBLED/TRIPLED DIE KENNEDY HALVES

1964-D Tripled Die \$99

Doubled Die 1966P \$49

Very Choice BU SPECIAL!!!

All "3"...\$225

1974-D Doubled Die \$99

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DREAM COLLECTIONS

FIRST 5 DIFFERENT DOUBLED DIE 2009P 1¢ (RAIL SPLITTER)

DDR #1, 2, 3, 4 & 5
Gem BU All "5" \$99
20 Different \$99
Both Deals All 25: \$175

1995-P DOUBLED DIE 1¢

LIBERTY

SUPERR CERTIFIED EARLY STRIKES QUANTITY DISCOUNTS

	(1)	(3)	(5)	(10)
NGC MS-67 RED	\$99	\$275	\$425	\$795
NGC MS-68 RED	135	375	595	1,150
PCGS MS-68 RED	195	575	925	1,795
PCI MS-69 RED	295	850	1,350	2,495

VERY POPULAR! GREAT FOR RESALE OR STASHING AWAY!!

MAJOR DOUBLED DIE LINCOLN CENTS CHOICE/GEM BU

1972P	\$495	1984P	\$295	1997P (Ear)	
1980P	\$495	1995P	\$59		\$195
1983P	\$395				

Special All "6" \$1,795

No Collection Complete Without These!!

1980-P DOUBLED DIE LINCOLN CENTS CHOICE BU • ONLY \$495

Major very underrated doubled die with obvious doubling on the date and Liberty. Listed in the Cherry Picker's Guide (F.S.-034) and the Red Book Professional Edition. Probably 100 times rarer than the 1972-P doubled die at a similar price. Much rarer than even the 1955 doubled die. MAJOR SLEEPER..... ALSO AVAILABLE: FULL RED GEM B.U. \$995

DOUBLED DIE OBVERSE 2006P LINCOLN 1¢ GEM BU • 4 DIFFERENT \$125

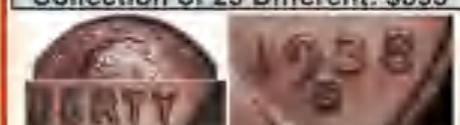
Update your Lincoln Cent collection and acquire all four of these important new discoveries at an attractive price. Now listed in important specialized reference books. Look for strong extra thickness/doubling on date, Liberty, Lincoln's Beard, motto. Rarely available elsewhere. Intriguing study in die varieties. Fun to own!

REPUNCHED MINTMARKS (#1) LINCOLN 1¢

Gem BU
1958-D/D/D, 1959-D/D,
1960-D/D, 1961-D/D
All "4" Major Varieties \$125
(These are the big ones!! RPM #1!!)

DOUBLED DIES • OVERDATES REPUNCHED MINT MARKS LINCOLN WHEAT CENTS 1930-1958 PDS • GEM BU

Collection of 25 Different: \$395



The past decade has witnessed an explosion in interest, research, discovery, and reference books on doubled dies and repunched mintmarks - no area has captured more attention than the ever popular Lincoln Cents. As this information filters thru the general numismatic press, demand is expected to skyrocket.

In response to popular demand, we have selected some of the more interesting doubled dies and repunched mintmarks in top Mint condition from the 1930's, 1940's, and 1950's. Rather than list individually at great time and expense, we offer them as a collection of 25 all different and pass the savings on to you. All attributed. At about \$15 each, we guarantee you will be more than pleased with the quality, scarcity, and value!

GEM BU EARLY LINCOLN CENTS

Lustrous • Spot Free

1909-P	\$65.00	1912-P	150.00	1916-P	75.00
1909-P VDB	35.00	1913-P	150.00	1917-P	75.00
1910-P	75.00	1914-P	150.00	1918-P	125.00
1911-P	125.00	1915-P	275.00	1919-P	75.00

All "12" \$1,250.00

1920-P	\$75.00	1924-P	125.00	1927-P	60.00
1921-P	125.00	1925-P	50.00	1928-P	60.00
1923-P	125.00	1926-P	45.00	1929-P	60.00

All "9" \$675.00 • All "21" \$1,895.00

SCARCE EARLY LINCOLN CENTS

Lustrous Very Choice B.U.

"At A Fraction of M.S. 65 Red Prices"

MS65 Retail	Special	MS65 Retail	Special
1910-S	\$800	1916-D	\$3,250
1911-D	1,800	1916-S	10,000
1911-S	3,000	1917-D	3,200
1912-D	2,000	1917-S	25,000
1912-S	4,500	1918-D	3,500
1913-D	2,000	1918-S	12,000
1913-S	6,000	1919-D	3,000
1915-D	2,000	1919-S	15,000
1915-S	7,000		995

Excellent opportunity for you to upgrade your collection at an affordable price. These are about as nice as you can reasonably expect before the huge jump in price.

1920-1929 MINTMARKED LINCOLN CENTS

Very Choice B.U.

At A Tiny Fraction of M.S. 65 Red Prices!

M.S. 65 RED	RETAIL	SPECIAL	M.S. 65 RED	RETAIL	SPECIAL
1920-D	\$2,500	\$250	1926-D	\$5,000	\$350
1920-S	\$40,000	\$695	1926-S	\$175,000	\$1,995
1921-S	\$20,000	\$695	1927-D	\$2,500	\$195
1922-D	\$3,000	\$350	1927-S	\$12,000	\$395
1923-S	\$20,000	\$995	1928-D	\$2,000	\$195
1924-D	\$12,500	\$795	1928-S	\$4,250	\$595
1924-S	\$50,000	\$995	1929-D	\$850	\$150
1925-D	\$5,000	\$295	1929-S	\$700	\$125

Full Gem B.U. M.S. 65 Reds are simply unaffordable to the vast majority of collectors - but you'll love these Very Choice B.U. lustrous eye appealing solid quality mint condition pieces!

PCGS/NGC MS 65-66-67 POPULAR U.S. Coins

ONLY \$39.95 EACH

10 Different \$375.00

20 Different \$735.00

50 Assorted.. \$1,750.00

FINALLY...EVERYONE CAN AFFORD THE BEST!

These lots consist of an enormous array of blazing pre 1939 Lincoln Cents, Buffalo Nickels, full split band Mercury Dimes, early Washington Quarters, Franklin Halves, Silver Ike Dollars, etc. All certified and slugged by PCGS or NGC MS 65-66 or 67. Here is an excellent opportunity to build an impressive collection portfolio of the finest available popular U.S. coins before prices explode from these absurdly low levels. Many of these coins sold for as much as \$300 in past years, and we don't expect this exceptional opportunity to last very long! Act Now!

75 - 150 YEAR OLD RAILROAD STOCK CERTIFICATES GUARANTEED AUTHENTIC - VF/MINT CONDITION

Starter Collection: 20 Different...\$149.00
Deluxe group of all different, very high quality, hand-selected for beautiful railroad engravings, revenue stamps, autographs of financiers and railroad magnates - all different, very high-quality, hand-selected for beauty. Many date back to the Civil War or before. Preserved in railroad archives over the past 150 years in extraordinary condition. Perfect for all collectors of Americana, railroad memorabilia, financial documents, etc. Great for framing, collecting, resale, gifts, or trading. Museum quality.

TERMS OF SALE:
1. Shipping and handling included in price.
2. Lifetime guarantee of authenticity.
3. Grading & retail estimates are the opinion of G&F Galleries.
All returns will be within 15 days of receipt of merchandise in original sealed holders.
4. Payment or charge info must accompany initial order.

MAJOR ERROR!! 2007 WASHINGTON DOLLARS NO EDGE LETTERING NGC or PCGS MS65 Special \$29.00 • NGC MS65 \$145

1900-1939 CHOICE/GEM B.U. POPULAR U.S. COINS WHOLESALE LOTS

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AVAILABLE ON A ONE-TIME OR MONTHLY BASIS.

QUALITY 1940's - 1960's COMIC BOOKS WHOLESALE LOTS • VG/NEAR MINT

YOUR CHOICE OF CATEGORY & PRICE

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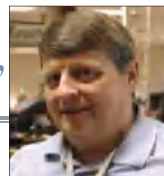
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"My Two Cents' Worth"

by Ed Reiter



THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY

Beauty and the beasts. That seems to have become a recurrent theme for the United States Mint.

Year after year, the Mint trots out "special" new coins with depressingly dull designs, including many entries in the now-concluded 50 State Quarters Program and most of the quarters in the laughably mislabeled "American the Beautiful" series currently nearing the midpoint of its painfully dreary run.

Then, every so often, the Mint opens its cupboard and chooses a classic design dating back to the early 1900s for use on some bullion or commemorative coin—not so much as a service to collectors, but rather as a way to generate greater gains from selling more examples of these premium-priced issues.

This practice began in 1986, when the Mint dusted off the obverse designs of the Saint-Gaudens double eagle and the Walking Liberty half dollar for use on the gold and silver American Eagles, respectively.

In doing so, it crassly disrespected the masterful artwork of sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens by shamefully "slenderizing" his portrait of Miss Liberty to conform with its concept of how an ideal modern American woman should appear. Never mind that the original version is one of the reasons this \$20 gold piece is widely viewed as the single most magnificent coin ever minted by Uncle Sam.

I likened it at the time, in one of my *COINage* commentaries, to drawing a mustache on the Mona Lisa. And I noted that reworking the original design was illogical, since the U.S. Treasury had chosen it in the first place for the new Gold Eagle because it was admired universally.

The Mint further diluted the beauty of both the gold and silver Eagles by pairing their classic obverses with mediocre reverses designed by lesser modern artists.

The next coin to feature a recycled design from the "golden age" of U.S. coinage art was the 2001 American Buffalo commemorative silver dollar, which reproduced the design of the much-loved Buffalo nickel on both sides.

The American Buffalo dollar was a sellout and Mint officials, always keenly attuned to sales potential, returned to the

same source five years later, in 2006, when they launched a new .9999-fine gold bullion coin likewise displaying the Buffalo nickel's design. This gold American Buffalo coin soon became part of the Mint's yearly lineup, giving buyers a chance to acquire purer gold than the .900-fine American Eagle at—of course—a greater markup.

The Mint came up with another new wrinkle in 2014 when it produced a gold version of the Kennedy half dollar on the same-size planchet as the silver and cupronickel halves struck since 1964. This 50th-anniversary issue contained just three-quarters of an ounce of gold, but the Mint sold it for close to the spot price of a full ounce—netting roughly \$300 per coin.

Now, three more American Beauty roses are about to pop up in the Mint's scraggly "garden" of crabgrass and stinkweed coin designs. It plans to strike and sell replicas of the three stunning silver coins introduced in 1916—the "Mercury" dime, Standing Liberty quarter and Walking Liberty half dollar. The 2016-dated coins, marking the 100th anniversary of the original series' start, will have the same diameters and denominations as the originals—but will be struck in gold, presumably to maximize the Mint's potential return.

Details, including mintage figures and issue prices, haven't yet been disclosed. But it's safe to say these glitzy reproductions will cost a pretty penny—and inflate the Mint's money bags—even if they're never worth much more than their weight in gold.

Replicas of classic coins give collectors a chance to acquire and appreciate technically flawless copies of these exquisite works of handheld art. When all is said and done, though, these are non-circulating legal-tender (NCLT) coins with nowhere near the upside price potential of the originals.

Perhaps Mint officials should use the profits from selling such coins to engage outstanding 21st-century artists to create new coinage masterworks, just as their predecessors did so successfully a century ago.

If things don't improve, there'll be no modern classics to commemorate 100 years from now. ☹

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LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Education, Health Care Bills Were High Points of His War-Torn Term



by Ron Meyer

{EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 35th in a series of articles about U.S. presidents. A different president will be profiled each time the United States Mint issues a coin in his honor—or eventually, perhaps, in her honor—as part of its series of Presidential \$1 coins. Although Grover Cleveland is recognized as both the 22th and 24th president because he served two non-consecutive terms, our series included only one article on him. Thus, while Lyndon Johnson was the 36th president, this is only the 35th article in our series.}



President Lyndon B. Johnson

As much as any U.S. president, Lyndon B. Johnson experienced the exhilarating heights of success and the painful depths of failure. Johnson became president following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963. Even though he lacked Kennedy's charm and speaking skills, Johnson's firm, steady hand on the wheel of the ship of state helped to soothe a grieving nation.



Johnson took the oath of office on Air Force One about two hours after President Kennedy's assassination.



Medical evacuees from the Vietnam War are lying on the deck of the amphibious assault ship USS Tripoli.

LBJ, as he was commonly called, served the remainder of Kennedy's term and was elected to a full term in 1964 in one of the largest landslides in history.

Even before Johnson ran for a full term, he set about enacting much of Kennedy's program. Many historians agree that Johnson's years in Congress gave him the skills to get reluctant lawmakers to enact the historic 1964 and 1965 civil rights bills.

Later, LBJ signed bills creating Medicare and Medicaid, overhauling immigration laws and launching his Great Society and War on Poverty.

Johnson got Congress to expand food stamps from a trial run into a permanent program. He also persuaded lawmakers to approve federal aid to education and create the Office of Economic Opportunity, which administered many anti-poverty programs.

Johnson's war on poverty is controversial. Some historians see it as a noble attempt to address and alleviate social disparities. Others say some of its programs were a waste of money and fell far short of achieving their lofty goals. Under succeeding presidents, some programs were scaled back or eliminated as support for them waned amid rising budget deficits.

Historians will probably debate Johnson's domestic programs for decades, but no serious historian will deny that the Vietnam War led to his political downfall.

When Johnson became president, the United States had about 16,000 military advisers in Vietnam. By 1968, his last full year as president, that number had grown to about 565,000. Even though South

Vietnam had a large U.S.-trained-and-equipped army, American forces ended up fighting the home-grown communist Viet Cong and North Vietnamese regulars who invaded South Vietnam. When Johnson left office in January 1969, the United States was losing about 300 soldiers per week.

The war divided the country. Some Americans staged huge anti-war demonstrations. One of their favorite chants was: "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?"

Adding to Johnson's woes were widespread race riots in American cities. Beginning in Harlem in 1964, a series of riots broke out in the nation's urban black ghettos. In 1967, the Detroit riot became so destructive that Johnson was forced to send in Army combat troops.

By March 1968, Johnson's popularity was so low that he went on national television and announced he would not seek re-election. He left office on Jan. 20, 1969. He returned to his ranch in Texas, where his health declined.

He died on Jan. 22, 1973.

THIS YEAR, THE United States Mint is paying tribute to Johnson on the 36th installment in the Presidential \$1 Coin series, which honors U.S. chief executives in the order in which they served.

Four presidents are being honored each year. The George Washington \$1 coin led off the series in February 2007. It was followed that year by coins for John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. From 2008 through 2014, the Mint issued

four coins per year honoring the next 28 presidents, including two for Grover Cleveland.

Johnson is the fourth president to appear on a \$1 coin bearing the date 2015. He was preceded in this by coins honoring Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John Kennedy.

Each of the \$1 coins bears a portrait of the president on the obverse and a common reverse depicting the Statue of Liberty. The coins are being struck in the same base-metal composition as the Sacagawea and Native American "golden dollars."

Each presidential dollar is accompanied by a special half-ounce commemorative \$10 gold piece honoring the president's first lady. Presidents who served without first ladies have had special "eagles" released in tandem with their presidential dollars to ensure the series' continuity.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON was born on Aug. 27, 1908, in Stonewall, Texas. He had English, Ulster Scottish and German ancestry.

Johnson's father, Samuel Ealy Johnson Jr., was born in 1877. He was mostly a rancher and farmer and served three terms in the Texas House of Representatives. Lyndon's mother, Rebekah Baines Johnson, was born in 1881.

Samuel Ealy Johnson and Rebekah Baines were married on Aug. 20, 1907. They had five children. Lyndon was the oldest, followed by Rebekah (born in 1910), Josefa (1912), Sam Houston (1914) and Lucia (1916).

Lyndon had a difficult time in school, but in 1924 he graduated from Johnson City High School. He then enrolled at Southwest Texas State Teachers College (now Texas State University) and took part in debates and campus politics.

Beginning in 1928 and continuing into 1929, Johnson suspended his college work and taught Mexican-American children at a segregated school. He earned enough money to complete college and graduated in 1930.

Johnson next taught high school in Pearsall, Texas. Later, he taught public speaking at Sam Houston High School in Houston. When he returned to San Marcos, Texas, in 1965, after signing the Higher Education Act of 1965, Johnson said:

"I shall never forget the faces of the boys and the girls in that little Welhausen Mexican School, and I remember even yet the pain of realizing and knowing then that college was closed to practically every one of those children because they were too poor. And I think it was then that I made up my mind that this nation could never rest while the door to knowledge remained closed to any American."

In 1931, Johnson became legislative secretary to Democratic U.S. Rep. Richard Kleberg and moved to Washington, D.C. There, he built a network of congressmen, newspapermen, lobbyists and friends, including aides to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

IN 1934, A FRIEND in Austin introduced Claudia Alta Taylor—called "Lady Bird"—by her friends—to Lyndon Johnson. Lady Bird later said she felt "like a moth drawn to a flame."

Johnson proposed on their first date. Taylor wanted to wait, but Johnson was persistent. Ten weeks later, she accepted his proposal.

Lyndon Baines Johnson and Claudia Alta "Lady Bird" Taylor were married on Nov. 17, 1934 at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in San Antonio, Texas. They had two daughters—Lynda, born in 1944, and Luci, born in 1947.

LYNDON, STILL A congressional aide, made Lady Bird his top aide. Then, in 1935, he was appointed head of the Texas National Youth Administration, which allowed him to use the government to create education and job opportunities for young people.

Two years later, Johnson won a special election for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. People who knew him at that time said he was driven by a thirst for power. Biographer Robert Caro wrote: "Johnson's ambition was uncommon—in the degree to which it was unencumbered by even the slightest



Johnson and Robert F. Kennedy worked alongside each other directly following President John F. Kennedy's death, but their cooperation masked a longstanding feud.

excess weight of ideology, of philosophy, of principles, of beliefs."

Johnson strongly supported Roosevelt's New Deal and provided the White House with information about such fellow Texans as Vice President John Nance Garner and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, whose favor he courted.

Johnson was appointed to the House Naval Affairs Committee. He devoted much of his time and energy to rural electrification and other improvements his district needed. He steered projects to contractors he personally knew, such as brothers Herman and George Brown, who would finance much of his career.

ON JUNE 21, 1940, Johnson was appointed a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. On Dec. 10, 1941, three days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, he was ordered to report for training.

Johnson, who had requested a combat assignment, then was sent to inspect shipyard facilities in Texas and on the West Coast. Roosevelt wanted his own reports on conditions in the Southwest Pacific. He didn't trust the military chain of command and wanted data from an ally. Johnson was assigned to a three-man survey team.

Johnson and two Army officers reported to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Australia. MacArthur assigned them to a bomber group that was to attack a Japanese airbase in New Guinea. A colonel took Johnson's allocated seat on a B-26 bomber, which was shot down with no survivors.

What happened next is disputed to this day. Johnson was aboard another B-26 that he claimed was attacked by Japanese fighters. Others, including crew members, said the plane turned back because of generator trouble and never took fire. Official flight records support this version.

Other planes that made it to the target took fire about the same time Johnson's

plane was recorded as having landed at the original airbase. MacArthur awarded Johnson the Silver Star, the military's third-highest medal.

JOHNSON, WHO WAS still a member of Congress, told Roosevelt, Navy leaders and Congress that the Southwest Pacific needed a higher priority and more supplies. The warplanes sent there were "far inferior" to Japanese planes, he said, and morale was bad.

Johnson became chairman of a subcommittee of the Naval Affairs Committee. He probed the peacetime "business-as-usual" inefficiencies in the naval war and demanded that admirals do better.

Johnson also proposed a bill that would curb draft exemptions for shipyard workers. Labor leaders blocked the bill and denounced him.

IN 1948, JOHNSON ran for the Senate. He entered a three-way Democratic primary against former Gov. Coke Stevenson and a third candidate. Johnson rented a helicopter named "The Johnson City Windmill" and toured fairgrounds. He also blanketed Texas with campaign flyers and courted conservative Democrats by voting for the Taft-Hartley Act, which cut union power.

Stevenson got the most votes but not a majority, forcing a runoff with Johnson, who finished second. Johnson was accused of vote fraud, but was declared the winner by 87 votes. The state committee certified his nomination by a vote of 29 to 28.

Johnson went on to defeat Republican Jack Porter. In Washington, Johnson was called "Landslide Lyndon," a sobriquet he embraced.

In the Senate, Johnson was known for ingratiating himself to older senators, especially Sen. Richard Russell, a Democrat from Georgia. Russell led the conservative coalition and arguably was the Senate's most powerful member.



President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Medicare Bill in the presence of former President Harry S. Truman (seated) and (left to right) Senator Edward V. Long, an unidentified man, Lady Bird Johnson, Senator Mike Mansfield, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, and Bess Truman.

In 1951, Johnson was elected Senate majority whip. In 1953, Republicans took over the chamber and Johnson became Democratic leader, the most junior senator ever elected to that post.

In 1954, Johnson won re-election. When the new Senate convened in 1955, he was elected majority leader.

Johnson, Rayburn and President Dwight D. Eisenhower worked together in passing Eisenhower's domestic and foreign agenda. Johnson was the driving force behind the 1958 Space Act, which created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Caro and historian Robert Dallek agree that Johnson was the most effective Senate majority leader in history.

The key to Johnson's success was what journalists and others called "The Treatment."

In one-on-one interactions, Johnson set a tone that could be accusatory, compliant, cajoling, scornful or threatening, to name a few examples. Journalists said it was fast-paced and Johnson would get about a millimeter away from his target's face. He supported his case with newspaper clippings, memos and statistics. He used mimicry, humor and analogies. Few people stood up under "the treatment", and only a few of his targets said anything.

ON JULY 2, 1955, Johnson, a heavy smoker, suffered a nearly fatal heart attack. Despite this health setback, he kept his eyes on the White House.

He became the "favorite son" candidate of the Texas delegation at the 1956 Democratic convention, and was a contender for the 1960 nomination.

Massachusetts Sen. John F. Kennedy announced his presidential candidacy in January 1960. A short time later, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota joined the race. Kennedy defeated Humphrey in the Wisconsin and West Virginia primaries and emerged the front-runner.

Johnson entered the race in July. He tried to undermine Kennedy by stressing JFK's inexperience, poor health and failure to denounce demagogic Republican Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin.

After the attacks failed, Johnson formed a "stop Kennedy" coalition with Adlai Stevenson, Missouri Sen. Stuart Symington and Humphrey. The coalition failed to block Kennedy.

JFK then stunned even his own campaign staff by offering the vice presidential nomination to Johnson, who stunned everyone by accepting it.

Kennedy reasoned that he needed Johnson to win Southern states, especially Texas. He turned out to be right.

The Kennedy-Johnson ticket won a close election over Republican presidential candidate Richard Nixon and his running mate, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

THE POLITICAL WORLD wondered how a somewhat crude, domineering man such as Lyndon Johnson could play second fiddle in the Kennedy administration. Worse yet, Robert F. Kennedy, JFK's brother and attorney general, and Johnson despised each other.

Johnson first tried to transfer the authority of Senate majority leader to the vice presidency because as vice president he was president of the Senate. But Democratic senators derailed the proposal.

Then Johnson drafted an executive order for Kennedy's signature, granting Johnson "general supervision" over matters of national security, and requiring all government agencies to "cooperate fully with the vice president in the carrying out of these assignments."

Kennedy signed a non-binding letter asking Johnson to "review" national security policies. He rejected requests from Johnson to be given an office adjacent to the Oval Office, and to employ his own staff in the White House.

Johnson was appointed head of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, through which he worked with African Americans and other minorities.

Johnson pushed civil rights and became the administration's leading voice for it.

Kennedy also appointed Johnson head of the National Aeronautics Space Council. The Soviets beat the United States with the first manned spaceflight in April 1961, and Kennedy told Johnson to evaluate the state of the space program and recommend a project that would allow the United States to catch or pass the Soviets.

Johnson recommended a project to land an American on the moon during the 1960s.

JOHNSON WAS RIDING in a separate car when Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on Nov. 22, 1963. Two hours and eight minutes later, he was sworn as president on Air Force One.

Fear spread that the killing was part of conspiracy against the government. Johnson and the Secret Service were worried that the vice president could be a target and wanted to return to Washington immediately, which they did.

ONE OF JOHNSON'S first steps was to create a commission headed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination. The panel conducted extensive hearings and concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed Kennedy.

A few days after Kennedy's funeral, Johnson addressed Congress. "No memorial oration or eulogy," he said, "could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill ...".

By the spring of 1964, Johnson and his congressional allies had gotten it through the House. Later, he persuaded Republican Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen to deliver more than the needed votes to break a filibuster by Southern Democrats.

The bill outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender or ethnic origin in places of public accommodation.

Continued on page 14

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10¢ SM SZ BUST (1829-37)	79.00	259.00
10¢ STD STARS (1838-60)	25.00	45.00
10¢ STD ARRS (1853-55)	35.00	49.00
10¢ STD LEG (1860-91)	21.00	31.00
10¢ BARBER (1892-1916)	8.00	25.00
20¢ PIECE (1875-78)	189.00	249.00
25¢ SM SZ BUST (1830-37)	149.00	369.00
25¢ STD N.M. (1838-66)	45.00	69.00
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25¢ STD ARRS (1854-55)	40.00	74.00
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1888-S	175.00	190.00	210.00
1890-CC	105.00	139.00	219.00
1891-CC	105.00	139.00	209.00
1891-O	39.00	42.00	48.00
1892	42.00	52.00	82.00
1892-CC	279.00	479.00	699.00
1892-O	42.00	49.00	65.00
1892-S	135.00	310.00	1,500.00
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1894-S	109.00	189.00	479.00
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1896-O	40.00	49.00	149.00
1896-S	55.00	220.00	795.00
1897-O	40.00	49.00	95.00
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1954-S	22.00	28.00
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1956	17.00	21.00
1957	17.00	21.00
1957-D	17.00	22.00
1958	15.00	19.00
1958-D	15.00	19.00
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1959-D	15.00	19.00
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1960-D	15.00	19.00
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1943-S	24.00	49.00
1944	21.00	37.00
1944-D	24.00	49.00
1944-S	35.00	49.00
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1945-S	35.00	49.00
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Continued from page 11

It also ended discrimination in employment. Johnson signed it on July 2, 1964.

IN AUGUST 1964, the military told Johnson that two U.S. destroyers had been attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in international waters off the coast of North Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin.

Johnson wanted to keep Vietnam out of the presidential campaign, but because communism was widely viewed as a villainous force, he felt compelled to respond. He asked Congress to give him authority to use military force to repel attacks against countries in SEATO (the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization).

On Aug. 10, Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which gave Johnson the power he wanted.

In the fall campaign, Johnson said the United States wanted to prevent the collapse of non-communist South Vietnam with advice and materials, but not U.S. troops.

IN JULY 1964, the Republicans nominated Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater for president and Rep. William Miller of New York for vice president. Goldwater was a staunch conservative who opposed federal intervention in state affairs.

In August, Johnson got the Democratic nomination by acclamation. He chose Humphrey as his vice presidential running mate.

Much of the once solidly Democratic South lined up against Johnson. But as the campaign progressed, many voters North and South turned against Goldwater, whom they viewed as too conservative.

Johnson won 44 states and 61.1 percent of the popular vote as Democrats captured huge majorities in the Senate and House.

LYNDON JOHNSON'S inauguration took place on Jan. 20, 1965. Although he wanted to press his War on Poverty, battles continued in the South over voting rights. An especially bloody one broke out in Selma, Alabama, culminating in the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

Johnson asked Congress for a sweeping voting rights bill. In August 1965, he signed the Voting Rights Act, which outlawed any form of discrimination in voting.

Also in 1965, Johnson signed the Immigration and Nationality Act, which ended national origins quotas. The annual rate of immigration doubled between 1965 and 1970, and doubled again by 1990.

In 1967, Johnson nominated civil rights attorney Thurgood Marshall to be the first African-American Supreme Court justice. He also appointed Robert C. Weaver secretary of the new Department of Housing



The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum stands on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin.

and Urban Development. Weaver became the first-ever black Cabinet secretary.

In 1968, Johnson signed a civil rights act that provided for equal housing opportunities regardless of race, creed or national origin.

IN MARCH 1964, the president sent Congress the Economic Opportunity Act, which created the Job Corps and the Community Action Program. The bill also created Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), a domestic version of the Peace Corps.

Johnson believed that education was the key to ending poverty. He made education a top priority of his Great Society, with an emphasis on helping poor children.

In 1965, Johnson sought to double federal spending for primary and secondary education. Lawmakers responded with the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It called for raising annual federal aid to education from \$4 billion to \$8 billion. The act provided funds for parochial school services, such as libraries, but later studies showed that it had little effect on lowering poverty rates.

Johnson's second major education program was the Higher Education Act of 1965, which focused on funding for lower-income students, including grants, work-study money and government loans.

Johnson also set up the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts. In 1967, he signed the Public Broadcasting Act to create educational television programs.

Johnson also set in motion legislation creating Head Start to give poorer children a "head start" in school, and food stamps to ensure they had proper nutrition.

In the fall of 1966, Congress approved \$900 million for Johnson's Model Cities Program, an attempt to end urban blight. In 1988, *The New York Times* reported that for the most part, Model Cities was a failure.

But perhaps the most enduring pieces of Johnson's domestic programs were Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare now covers tens of millions of mostly older Americans. Medicaid covers the poor and is being expanded under Obamacare.

BEGINNING IN 1964, riots in mostly black inner-city areas stunned the nation, drew calls for law and order and undermined Johnson.

The first major riots were in Harlem in 1964 and the Watts section of Los Angeles in 1965. Other riots erupted in the Hough section of Cleveland in 1966 and in Newark, New Jersey and Detroit in 1967.

The most extensive rioting took place in 1968 following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. From the White House, Johnson could see smoke rising from burning buildings in Washington, D.C.

IN 1965, JOHNSON ordered U.S. combat troops to Vietnam. By 1966, the press was accusing him of a "credibility gap" between what he said and what was being reported from Southeast Asia.

In June 1965, the U.S. ambassador, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, said a bombing offensive against North Vietnam had been ineffective, and that the South Vietnamese army was nearing collapse.

The U.S. commander, Gen. William Westmoreland, recommended that the president increase ground troops from 82,000 to 175,000. Johnson then announced at a press conference an increase to 125,000 troops, with additional forces to be sent later upon request. By October 1965, U.S. troop levels passed the 200,000 mark.

At the end of 1965, Johnson decided to send 15,000 more troops each month in 1966. He also ordered a bombing halt, but by Jan. 31, 1966, nothing had changed, so he resumed bombing.

By the spring of 1966, opposition to the war was growing. Johnson's popularity fell to 41 percent. In the fall of 1966,

multiple sources began to report progress was being made against North Vietnamese logistics and infrastructure. Everyone urged Johnson to begin peace discussions, but Johnson and North Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh both demanded that the other side withdraw from South Vietnam immediately.

In 1967, Johnson raised the U.S. troop level to 470,000 and increased bombing.

In early 1967, Johnson tried to measure North Vietnamese willingness to discuss peace, but Ho Chi Minh declared that the only solution was U.S. withdrawal. In February, Johnson agreed to attacks on infiltration routes in Laos and 54 new targets in the North, as well as the mining of inland waterways.

In March 1967 Robert Kennedy denounced the war.

Johnson's anger and frustration over the lack of a solution to Vietnam and its effect on him politically was exhibited in a statement to Kennedy. Johnson had just received several reports predicting military progress by the summer, and warned Kennedy: "I'll destroy you and every one of your dove friends in six months."

By the middle of 1967, nearly 70,000 Americans had been killed or wounded in the war. In October 1967, Johnson ordered the FBI and the CIA to investigate, monitor and undermine anti-war activists.

On Jan. 30, 1968, Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces launched the Tet offensive against South Vietnam's five largest cities, including Saigon and the U.S. embassy there. The offensive was a military failure, but it succeeded in turning millions more Americans against the war.

On March 12, 1968, anti-war Sen. Eugene McCarthy, a Minnesota Democrat, almost defeated Johnson in the New Hampshire primary. On March 31, 1968, Johnson announced that he would not be a candidate for president.

In April, he opened discussions of peace talks and after extensive negotiations over the site, Paris was agreed to and talks began in May.

AFTER LEAVING THE presidency in January 1969, Johnson returned to his ranch in Stonewall, Texas. In 1971, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum opened on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. In March 1970, Johnson suffered a heart attack. He was told to lose the considerable weight he had gained and quit smoking. In April 1972, he had a second heart attack.

On Jan. 22, 1973, Johnson complained of "massive chest pains." He was airlifted to an Army hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

After a state funeral at the U.S. Capitol, Johnson was buried in his family cemetery, a few yards from the house in which he was born. ☺

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Varities are Overtone variety numbers

FLOWING HAIR TYPE

1794 O101 NGC EF40	5250.00
NGC VG10	11965.00
1795 two leaves	
0102 NGC G6 ex Jules Reiver 1860.00	
0104 PCGS V8	2155.00
0113 A/E in states	
ANACS F12	3500.00
PCGS VG10	2755.00
0124 R5 VF30	9265.00
NGC VF25	6770.00
1795/1796 three leaves O111	
PCGS VG10	8015.00
NGC F details obv repaired it is F15, with almost unnoticeable marks near nose in field, net VG7	6900.00
PCGS F12 weak obv strong rev	2445.00

DRAPED BUST TYPE

1801 O101 NGC VF30 (VF25)	5345.00
PCGS F12 2850.00 PCGS VF30	5345.00
1802 O101 NGC VF25	6350.00
1805/4 O101 NGC EF40	5400.00
1806/5 O101 NGC EF45	4535.00
1806/9 O111 EF40	5855.00
NGC VG10	886.50
1806 pointed 6, no stem	
0109 ANACS EF45	3815.00
PCGS EF40	2400.00
PCGS VF30	1685.00
1806 pointed 6, stem thru	
claw, T/Y/TY O115 NGC EF40	2585.00
0116 EF45	3810.00
1807 O105 PCGS VF35	1955.00
1807 O106 NGC MS62, fourth finest known for this variety	18500.00

CAPPED BUST TYPE

1807 50/20C O112 NGC AU53	3960.00
1808 O103 ANACS AU53	1205.00
0105 G5	97.50
0109a PC1 MS63, bluish-golden toned	3995.00
1809 O102 EF45	520.00
1811 O109 AU55	917.50
1812 O103 AU55	807.50
0104 EF40	325.00
1815/2 O101 NGC EF40	6750.00
1817 O111 EF40	285.00
1819 O108 EF45	297.50
1820 O114 cur1 2 O102 EF40	450.00
1823 O104 double profile G5	88.50
0105 G6	84.00
0112 G5 79.50 AU50	595.00
1824/20 O103 AU50	617.50
G4/GA63	64.00
1824 O104 G5 76.00 ICG MS62	1995.00
EF45	3105.00
0105 VG10, obv & rev marks	71.50
0106 F12	71.50
0108 G5	76.00
0111 G4	71.50
0112 VG7	85.00
0113 G4 71.50 G5 76.00 G6	81.00
0115 G5 76.00 G6 81.00 VG7	85.00
0117 VG10 90.00 VF25	150.00
G5 76.00 G6 81.00 VF25	85.00
0125 O101 ANACS AU58	906.50
VF30, obverse mark	85.00
0105 G6	81.00
1826 O105 VG7	83.50
0108 AU50	420.00
0111 EF40	196.50
1827 square 2 O105 EF40, cleaning hairlines	95.00
0108 AU50	420.00
0114 R4 G6	103.50
0119 G4	71.50
0120a VF35	172.50
0121 R4 AU50	545.00
0126 NTC AU58 (AU50)	422.50
0128 R4 G4 93.00 VG8	110.00

1833 R4 G6

1828 square 2 sm 8's	103.50
0111 R4 VF35	221.50
1829 O101 EF45	390.00
1829 O103 AG3 45.00 EF45	277.50
0104 R4 VF20	130.00
0105 VF25	120.00
0107 F15, M in obv field	83.50
0109 R4 G6	102.50
0110 G5	74.50
0111 VF20 100.00 VF30	141.50
VG8	85.00
0115 VG7 83.50 VF30	141.50
0117 F12 90.00 AU50	420.00
0118 R4 F15 A's not filled	122.50
1830 sm O101 VG7	83.50
VF20 EF scratched on obv	70.00
0103 VG7	83.50
0105 R4 VG10	113.50
0109 AU53	500.00
0111 VG10	87.50
0117 NGC AU55	715.00
VG8 85.00 F15	91.00
1830 medium O 0119 VG10	85.00
1830 large O 0122 AU53	537.50
0123 AU50	420.00
0131 O102 F15 93.00 VF35	161.50
PCGS genuine VG8, marks	63.50
0104 ANACS AU55	715.00
EF45, very thin obverse	
0105 AU50	97.50
0108 VF20	140.00
0109 VG7	83.50
0110 AU58	910.00
0111 EF45 273.50 ANACS AU58	912.50
F12 86.50 ANACS AU50	422.50
0114 VF20	97.50
0115 R4 VG7 108.50 F12	117.50
VF20, small rev mark	117.50
0117 F15	120.00
1832 sm letters	
0102 VF20 97.50 VF35	161.50
0103 VG10 87.50 VF20	97.50
0106 EF45	277.50
VF30 140.00 DG5 VF30	142.50
VF20 91.50 VF25	118.50
0108 AU58	910.00
"X" on reverse	72.00
0110 AU58, lovely toning	910.00
VF35 161.50 AU55	712.50
VF25 118.50 AU50	140.00
0111 F15 93.50 ANACS AU50	422.50
VG7	83.50
0115 VG10 87.50 AU50	420.00
1844 G6	71.00
1844 AG3 41.00 G5	65.00
VG10, slight porosity	65.00
1846 tall date AU58	650.00
1846 med date G4	57.50
1846 G6 WB105 G6 71.00 F12	87.50
1846 tall date VF20	801.50
F12	470.00
0104, ugly obverse dent	290.00
1847 EF40 217.50 AU50 & rev	290.00
1850 PCGS UN details	37.50
cleaning, looks nice	2380.00
18500 AU55, a couple of rev rim marks	95.00

0108 F12 90.00 VF35

0109 NGC MS62, 2nd finest known for this variety, looks MS64	2395.00
F12 90.00 VF25 118.50 AU55	712.50
1836 O102 PCGS AU55	715.00
0104 ICG AU50 (EF45)	280.00
VF25	
0109 R4 G6	118.50
0104a F15	93.00
0105 R4 VF30	182.50
0107 R4 F12	117.50
0112 NGC MS62	1985.00
VF30, marks 84.00 AU50	420.00
0113 F12	90.00
0118 AU55, slightly proof-like obv	712.50
0122 VF30 140.00 ANACS AU50	422.50

REDED EDGE BUST HALVES

1837 NGC MS61, beautiful, pearly iridescent toning	2100.00
VF30 175.00 ICG AU55	680.00
VF20 126.50 PCGS AU53	600.00
G4 70.00 G5 75.00 VG10	88.00
1838 AU50 490.00 NGC MS62	2315.00
EF40 225.00 NGC MS61	1910.00
VF30 175.00 EF45	330.00
VF25 151.50 VF35	200.00
F12 93.50 VF20	126.50
G5 75.00 VG7 84.50 VG10	90.00
1838 GR14 rim cud near date F15	111.50
1838/8 GR16 R4 VF25, boldly repunched B & stars	196.50
1839 VF20 155.00 PCGS AU53	635.00
VG10	108.50

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

NO DRAPERY, NO MOTTO REVERSE

1839 PCGS F15	587.50
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WITH DRAPERY, NO MOTTO REVERSE

1840 G4	72.00
1842 NGC AU55 (AU50)	317.50
1843 AU58	385.00
1843 AG3	41.00
1844 G6	71.00
1844 AG3 41.00 G5	65.00
VG10, slight porosity	65.00
1846 tall date AU58	650.00
1846 med date G4	57.50
1846 G6 WB105 G6 71.00 F12	87.50
1846 tall date VF20	801.50
F12	470.00
0104, ugly obverse dent	290.00
1847 EF40 217.50 AU50 & rev	290.00
1850 PCGS UN details	37.50
cleaning, looks nice	2380.00
18500 AU55, a couple of rev rim marks	95.00

ARROWS AT DATE, RAYS REVERSE

1833 EF45 471.50 PCGS AU50	716.50
VF35 266.50 EF40	310.00
AG3 37.00 G4 57.00 VF30	222.50
1833 VF20 153.50 AU58	175.00
AG3 42.50 AG3 75 56.00 G4	65.00

ARROWS AT DATE

1854 Arrows ANACS MS63	1385.00
AG3 34.00 G4 52.00 VG10	71.00
1854/40 240.00 PCGS MS62	1157.50
F12	77.50
G6 60.00 VG7 61.00 VG8	64.50
AG3 9.51 64 57.50 G5	59.00
AG3 37.50 AG3 5	44.50
1855 AG3	35.75
18550 EF40 167.50 MS62	1155.00
VF30	132.50

VG7 61.00 VG8 64.50 VG10

G4 57.50 G5 59.00 G6	60.00
AG3 37.50 AG3/VG7	57.50
18550 Horizontal O RPM1	
FSS01 EF45	730.00
VF30 500.00 VF35	550.00
VF30 obv edge marks	348.50
VG7 231.50 F12	315.00

NO ARROWS, NO MOTTO REVERSE

18550 VF30 130.00 VF35	141.50
VG7 68.00 VG10	78.00
AG3 37.00 G4 57.00 G5	61.00
18560 56/56 WB103	
G6 74.00 VF30	164.50
18570 EF40 holed at 9 o'clock	59.50
18570 remnant of extra date in rock above date WB102	
G5	112.50
1858 type 1 rev NGC MS62	842.50
AG3 155.00 AU50	265.00
VF20 98.50 VF30	119.50
AG3 37.00 G5	61.50
1858 185/185 type 1 rev	
WB104 VF35	250.00
1858 type 2 AU55	354.50
VF30, porous reverse	70.00
18580 EF40 147.50 EF45	200.00
VF30 123.00 VF35	135.00
AU50, very slight reverse	
porous patch	128.50
F15 86.00 VF20	94.50
EF40, It surface hairlines	84.50
AG3 37.00 G6	63.50
18580 WB102 part of extra 8 between 5 & 8, plus last 8/8 not mentioned in WB AU50	295.00
18585 med S G4 94.50 VF30	357.50
EF40, central rev slightly engraved, looks good	185.00
EF40, nicely engraved on central obverse	155.00
18585 lge S EF40	393.50
ANACS VF35 (VF30)	310.00
VF30, damaged, smoothed	134.50
VF30 central obv tooled	106.50
G6 97.00 VG7	106.50
1859 TY 2 rev small S	163.50
VF20	123.50
18590 AG3 37.00 G4 57.00 VG7	66.50
VF30, reengraved central obverse	
F12, edge mount removed	57.00
G5, WPF in obv field	37.00
G5, holed	24.00
1861 AG3 37.00 G6	63.50
1861 F12	97.50
1861 med S AU53	537.50
1862 NGC PR65	7915.00
PCGS PR63	2135.00
1862s small S F12, rev marks	79.50
1862s WB03 sm broken S EF45	296.50
1862S large SVG10, skillfully repaired	
central obv & rev	37.50
1863S EF40, smoothed	91.50
AG3	37.00
1866S no motto	
VF25 2110.00 NGC VF30	2525.00

MOTTO ON REVERSE

1866S VF30	198.50
1867S VF details, very corroded	36.75
1868S VF20 117.50 VF25	134.50
1869 G5 60.00 EF40	242.50
1869S EF40	259.50
1870 NGC PR62	1125.00
MS60, no luster	325.00
1870S EF40	260.00
1871 VG7 62.00 PCGS VF35	170.00
AG3	32.50
1871S VF20 117.50 VF30	151.50
1872 "H" made with small punch marks	38.50
F12.5	25.00
1872 EF45	283.50
AG3 36.00 VF20	138.00

1873 no arrows, closed 3

AG3 44.00 G4	67.50
1873 Open 3 about 50-60	
coins exist NGC EF details	
scratched cleaned net VG10	6065.00
PCGS F12 (VG8+)	5915.00

ARROWS AT DATE

1873 VF30 200.00 PCGS PR63	3220.00
AG3	37.50
1873 double die obv WB109	
EF40	640.00
1874 G4	57.50
1874S NGC AU58	1315.00

NO ARROWS, MOTTO ON REVERSE

1875 VF35 119.50 AU55	301.50
F15 86.00 VF20	98.50
EF40, obv & rev scratches	77.50
VG7 58.00 VG8	62.50
AG3 31.50 G4 48.50 G5	52.00
1876 NGC PR63	31.50
1875S med S AG3 31.50 G4	48.50
1876 Ty1 rev PR63 CAMEO	1765.00
ANACS AU53 (AU58)	350.00
AU50	245.00
EF40, light porosity	86.00
AG3 31.50 G5 52.00 G6	55.00
1876S micro S MS6	805.00
1876S small s rev AG3	31.50
1877 rev 2 G5 52.00 VG7	59.00
1877S small S AG3 31.50 G4	48.50
1877S micro s reverse 1 AG3	301.50
1877S micro S rev 1	301.50
WB103 G6 116.00 VG3	301.50
1877S 2 rev small s	
AG3 31.50 G6	55.00
18780C NGC genuine repaired obv right field,	
EF details, net VG10	2400.00
18780C NGC	325.00
1880 NGC PR63	325.00

First Lady Claudia “Lady Bird” Johnson

A Southern Belle with a Head for Business

by Ron Meyer

Like two other women before her, Claudia “Lady Bird” Johnson stepped into the role of first lady under horrific circumstances. On Nov. 22, 1963, she was riding with her husband, Vice President Lyndon Johnson, in a car behind the limousine carrying President John F. Kennedy when two bullets hit the president in rapid succession.

Kennedy was in the rear seat of the open-topped limousine alongside first lady Jacqueline Kennedy that day in Dallas, Texas. The Johnsons were two cars behind in another open-top limousine and were looking forward to hosting the Kennedys at their ranch in Stonewall, Texas.

The shots were only seconds apart, but the Johnsons knew that Kennedy had been seriously wounded. The presidential limousine and the Johnsons’ car raced to Parkland Hospital, where Kennedy died.

A little more than two hours later, Lyndon Johnson took the presidential oath on *Air Force One*. One of the most famous news photos ever taken shows Jacqueline Kennedy in her blood-splattered dress to the left of a grim-faced Johnson, and Lady Bird to his right, sadness clearly showing in her expression.

Lady Bird joined Eliza Johnson and Edith Roosevelt in becoming first lady following the assassinations of Presidents Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley, respectively. But unlike her predecessors, Lady Bird actually witnessed the gruesome murder. (Chester A. Arthur was a widower when he became president following the assassination of James A. Garfield.)

After providing comfort to the widowed former first lady, Lady Bird decided to record her thoughts of the tragic experience. It was the first entry of what would become a unique historical document, a daily recorded diary of her life in the White House.

THE JOHNSONS MOVED into the White House shortly after Jacqueline Kennedy moved out. Lyndon had been in the forefront of national politics for more than two decades, but his wife was largely unknown outside of Texas. The public soon would get to know this genteel, well-educated, very bright daughter of the



Claudia “Lady Bird” Johnson

South who became a political force herself.

She was proud of her Southern heritage, and during the 1964 campaign she made a whistle-stop train tour through eight Southern states to rally support for her husband, who had recently signed the most far-reaching civil rights bill of the 20th century.

Many white Southern Democrats resented Lyndon’s signing of a bill that outlawed most forms of segregation, but Lady Bird spoke respectfully to them in her Southern accent and did not retreat from her pro-civil rights position despite being the target of much anger and many insults.

In later years, Lady Bird strongly supported LBJ’s War on Poverty, especially the Head Start program. She also spoke forcefully for women’s rights and the beautification of America.

Lady Bird created the First Lady’s Committee for a More Beautiful Capital, which inspired the reverse design on her first spouse coin. She also planted bulbs and trees along roadides to call attention to the growing crisis of habitat and species loss, and urged strict curbs on highway billboard advertising.

She was the first first lady to have a press secretary. She launched the first major legislative campaign by a first lady, which resulted in the Highway Beautification Act of 1965.

Lady Bird was a shrewd businesswoman. She used money inherited from her mother to buy radio and television stations in Texas that made her wealthy.

After the Johnsons left office and returned to their Texas ranch, Lady Bird Johnson wrote the 800-page *White House Diary*. She also continued her beautification projects and pressed women’s rights issues.

She died in Texas in 2007.



▲ Lady Bird was a shrewd businesswoman, and was the first presidential spouse to have her own press secretary and launch a major legislative campaign.

◀ In the 1964 presidential campaign, Lady Bird Johnson's Whistle Stop Tour took LBJ's campaign message to the heart of the South.

THIS YEAR, THE United States Mint is offering a half-ounce gold bullion commemorative coin with a face value of \$10 (but worth much more as bullion) honoring Lady Bird Johnson. Specimens of this piece will be issued in tandem with the Presidential \$1 Coin honoring her husband.

The obverse (heads side) features a portrait of the former first lady. The reverse (tails) depicts the Jefferson Memorial, Washington Monument and flowers symbolizing Lady Bird's efforts in the beautification and conservation of America, which began in Washington, D.C.

The inscription says: "Beautify our cities, parks & highways."

CLAUDIA ALTA "Lady Bird" Taylor was born on Dec. 22, 1912, in Karnack, Texas, near the Louisiana border.

According to family lore, a nurse said young Claudia was as "purty as a lady-bird." The nickname stuck. Her two brothers called her "Lady," but Lyndon called her "Bird."

Almost all of Lady Bird's ancestors arrived in Virginia in the late 1600s and early 1700s. Most of them migrated from England, Scotland, Wales and Denmark. Her father, Thomas Jefferson Taylor, was born in Alabama in 1874. Her mother, Minnie Lee Pattillo, also was born in Alabama in 1874.

After moving to Texas, the Taylors lived in a restored antebellum brick mansion

about three miles south of Karnack. Thomas, the son of Alabama sharecroppers, was a shrewd businessman and landowner who became wealthy. He owned two general stores and about 15,000 acres on which he grew cotton.

Lady Bird had two older brothers, Thomas Jefferson Jr. and Antonio, also known as Tony.

In 1918, when Lady Bird was 5, her pregnant mother fell down a flight of stairs and died of complications from a miscarriage. Her father later remarried, but Lady Bird was mostly raised by her mother's sister, Effie Pattillo, who moved to Karnack after her sister's death.

Lady Bird later said that she visited her Pattillo relatives in Alabama every summer until she was a young woman. "Until I was about 20," she said, "summertime always meant Alabama to me. With Aunt Effie, we would board the train in Marshall [Texas] and ride to the part of the world that meant watermelon cuttings, picnics at the creek, and a lot of company every Sunday."

In May 1928, 15-year-old Lady Bird graduated third in her class from Marshall Senior High School in Marshall, Texas. Always a shy girl, she later said she purposely let her grades slip a little in her graduating year so she would not have to give the valedictorian speech.

In the summer of 1928, Lady Bird enrolled at the University of Alabama,

where she took her first class in journalism. She quickly became homesick and did not return for the fall. Instead, she enrolled at St. Mary's Episcopal College for Women in Dallas, Texas. St. Mary's was a strict boarding school. Lady Bird converted from the Methodist Church to the Episcopal Church. She graduated in 1930.

Later in 1930, Lady Bird considered returning to the University of Alabama, but she decided to accompany a friend to the University of Texas at Austin. The two women chartered a plane, and as the aircraft landed, Lady Bird was struck by the sight of a field of bluebonnets and decided to enroll in the university.

In 1933, Lady Bird earned a bachelor's degree in art, with honors, and went on to earn another bachelor's degree in journalism *cum laude* in 1934. She wanted to become a reporter, but she also earned a teaching certificate.

IN THE SUMMER of 1934, Lady Bird Taylor met Lyndon Baines Johnson, an ambitious congressional aide. Each one was smitten with the other.

Their first date was breakfast at the Driscoll Hotel in Austin, followed by a long drive in the country. Lyndon proposed to Lady Bird on this date. She initially resisted, but eventually gave in.

Lyndon Baines Johnson and Claudia "Lady Bird" Taylor were married on Nov.

GLENN'S COIN SHOP

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

	FILLER	AG	GOOD	VG	FINE	VF	XF
1857	6.00	\$11.00	\$25.00	\$32.00	\$40.00	----	\$126.00
1858LL	8.00	13.00	26.00	36.00	45.00	----	126.00
1858SL	8.00	11.00	30.00	35.00	48.00	58.00	126.00
		INDIAN CENTS		COPPER-NICKEL			
1859	2.95	5.00	11.00	14.00	18.00	44.00	110.00
1860 point	4.00	9.50	14.00	----	----	50.00	----
1860 round	----	5.95	9.00	14.00	22.00	44.00	67.00
1861	----	14.00	23.00	32.00	40.00	68.00	94.00
1862	3.00	5.00	9.50	12.50	16.00	26.00	48.00
1863	1.50	3.50	7.00	10.00	13.00	25.00	48.00
1864	----	9.00	16.00	26.00	33.00	70.00	115.00
		BRONZE					
1864	1.50	4.95	10.50	21.00	25.00	43.00	71.00
1864L	----	26.00	46.00	78.00	135.00	195.00	265.00
1865	1.50	3.50	13.00	15.00	22.00	24.00	40.00
1866	15.00	25.00	45.00	67.00	90.00	----	190.00
1867	20.00	28.00	----	65.00	112.00	125.00	185.00
1868	14.00	17.00	38.00	----	75.00	110.00	160.00
1869	30.00	38.00	66.00	115.00	----	----	----
1870 shall	----	40.00	68.00	----	----	----	----
1870 bold	----	----	58.00	----	----	310.00	480.00
1871 bold	----	49.00	80.00	----	275.00	----	437.00
1872 shall	----	----	115.00	----	----	----	----
1872 bold	40.00	72.00	105.00	165.00	300.00	425.00	540.00
1873	5.00	7.00	----	35.00	65.00	86.00	170.00
1874	----	7.95	----	23.50	45.00	62.00	105.00
1875	2.75	5.95	18.00	32.00	54.00	70.00	110.00
1876	6.00	12.00	29.00	43.00	75.00	125.00	210.00
1877	295.00	----	525.00 (AG 350.00) (AG-G 400.00)	(GOOD 500)	----	----	----
1878	----	26.50	----	----	150.00	235.00	----
1879	1.50	3.50	----	10.00	----	32.00	69.00
1880	1.25	1.75	3.75	----	----	10.50	28.00
1881	1.25	2.75	4.00	----	6.00	8.50	22.00
1882	1.25	2.50	3.25	4.50	----	9.00	20.00
1883	1.25	1.75	2.75	3.50	4.50	7.50	15.00
1884	0.95	1.75	3.50	4.75	6.50	10.50	27.00
1885	2.50	4.90	8.75	9.75	11.00	27.00	58.00
1886 T1	----	3.50	5.00	7.00	20.00	55.00	145.00
1886 T2	1.00	4.50	6.00	----	25.00	----	185.00
1887	0.90	1.25	2.25	2.50	3.50	----	18.00
1888	0.75	1.50	3.00	3.50	----	8.00	20.00
1889	0.65	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	5.50	10.00
1890	0.60	1.00	1.40	3.00	3.50	5.00	10.25
1891	0.60	1.25	1.50	2.95	3.60	5.20	12.50
1892	0.60	0.95	1.70	3.30	4.50	5.00	18.00
1893	0.60	1.25	1.40	3.00	3.75	4.50	9.00
1894	1.25	3.00	4.50	----	13.00	18.00	47.00
1895	0.60	1.25	2.00	3.00	3.75	----	----
1896	0.60	1.00	1.55	2.75	3.00	4.50	11.50
1897	0.60	0.75	1.35	2.00	2.25	3.50	9.50
1898	0.60	0.75	1.35	2.00	2.25	4.50	9.00
1899	0.50	0.75	1.35	2.00	2.25	4.00	9.75
1900	0.50	0.75	1.35	2.00	3.00	----	13.00
1901	0.50	----	1.35	2.00	2.25	3.75	12.00
1902	0.50	0.75	1.35	2.00	2.25	----	10.00
1903	0.50	0.75	1.35	2.00	2.25	3.75	10.00
1904	0.50	0.70	1.10	1.70	2.00	3.75	10.00
1905	0.50	0.70	1.10	1.70	2.00	3.75	9.00
1906	0.50	0.70	1.10	1.70	2.00	3.75	9.00
1907	0.50	0.70	1.10	1.70	2.00	2.60	9.00
1908	0.50	----	1.25	1.75	2.00	3.75	9.00
1908-S	----	45.00	75.00	82.00	90.00	115.00	150.00
1909	5.00	7.95	9.95	11.50	----	17.50	19.50
1909-SVG-F net	GOOD \$500.00	GOOD 420.00	VF net-GVG	450.00	475.00	625.00	VF net-F 480

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1917 D	AU-UNC	50.00		AU-UNC	29.00
1919 S	MS60	46.00		MS63	88.00
1020 D	AU weak	25.00		MS64	110.00
	MS60	80.00	1916 D	AU	125.00
1920 S	AU--	28.00		MS60	150.00
1921 S	AU--	50.00	1916 S	BU	190.00
1922 D	AU	80.00	1917	AU-UNC	37.00
1924 S	AU	65.00	1917 S	F-VF	75.00
1928 S	AU	33.00		VF25	90.00
1929 S	MS63	34.00	1818 D	VG-F	45.00
1930	GEM BU	30.00		FINE--	50.00
1934 D	MS63	50.00	1919	AU	35.00
	MS64	60.00	1919 D	VG-F	47.00

1) No minimum order. 2) All coins are graded according to ANA grading standards. 3) All coins are guaranteed genuine and carry a thirty-day return privilege. 4) Postage and handling are additional. For orders within the continental U.S., please include 7.00. For orders outside the continental U.S., please add ample postage. We will refund any average. Canadian orders will be accepted only when drawn on U.S. banks. 5) All prices subject to change due to market fluctuations. 6) California residents please add 8.75% sales tax. 7) Personal checks OK, but please allow time to clear. 8) Discover, Visa & MasterCard accepted. You must have a penciled imprint of your name, numbers & expiration date. 9) Postal money orders only and charge cards sent ASAP. 10) Returns must be in original containers.

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Lady Bird strongly supported her husband's War on Poverty, visiting economically depressed parts of the rural United States.



17, 1934 at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in San Antonio, Texas. They honeymooned in Mexico.

Lady Bird was 21 years old. She was about 5 feet, 6 inches tall, with brown hair and brown eyes. Lyndon was 26 years old and 6 feet, 4 inches tall, with brown hair and a powerful build.

Lady Bird suffered several miscarriages, but eventually the couple had two daughters, Lynda Bird Johnson, born in 1944, and Luci Baines Johnson, born in 1947. Everyone in the Johnson family had the same initials—LBJ.

AT FIRST, LADY BIRD went to work in the same congressional office as her husband. Then, in 1935, he was appointed head of the Texas National Youth Administration.

In 1937, Lyndon ran in a special election for a seat in Congress. Lady Bird took \$10,000—a hefty sum at the time—of her inheritance from her mother's estate and financed Lyndon's campaign.

After Lyndon won the seat, the Johnsons settled in Washington, D.C., where they would have some kind of home for the next 32 years.

Lyndon enlisted in the Navy in 1940, and shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack on Dec. 7, 1941, he was called to active duty. During his absence from Congress, where he was still a member, Lady Bird ran his office. She wrote letters and helped with political problems in the district, which encompassed Austin and the surrounding area.

In 1948, Lyndon won election to the United States Senate and quickly rose through the leadership ranks. By 1960, he was the Democratic majority leader and one of the most powerful men in the country.

IN 1943, LADY BIRD took the remaining \$17,000 from her mother's estate and bought a small radio station in Austin, KTBC. It had limited broadcast hours and its owners were heavily in debt.

Lady Bird took over station operation,

hired broadcasters, sold commercial time and made a profit. She also changed the call letters to KLBK.

While Lady Bird was turning the station around, Lyndon used his influence to get the Federal Communications Commission to approve a more powerful broadcast signal and 24-hour broadcasting. He also reached an agreement for the station to join the CBS Radio Network.

In 1952, Lady Bird bought television station KTBC-TV/7, which also was affiliated with CBS. She then used profits from the station to buy large amounts of ranch land, which she also managed.

Lady Bird's business ventures made her and Lyndon millionaires.

IN 1960, SEN. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts won the Democratic nomination for president and asked Lyndon to be his vice presidential running mate. Lyndon surprised everyone by accepting.

One of Kennedy's hopes was that Johnson, a Southerner, could help carry heavily Protestant Southern states, especially Texas, which might not be too friendly to a Roman Catholic from the North.

Because Jacqueline Kennedy was pregnant, Lady Bird had a large role in the Kennedy-Johnson campaign. She traveled 35,000 miles and made 150 appearances in 11 states. Her work helped the ticket carry seven Southern states. (Republican Richard Nixon carried three states of the old Confederacy. Mississippi went to a third party, as did six of Alabama's electors and one of Oklahoma's.)

AS "SECOND LADY," Lady Bird often pinch-hit for Jacqueline Kennedy at official events. As first lady, she modernized the first lady's office. In addition to her own press secretary, she had a chief of staff and a liaison with Congress.

One of Lady Bird's first projects was founding the Society for a More Beautiful Capital. The society planted millions of flowers around Washington. "Where flowers bloom, so does hope," she said

In 1964, Lyndon became the Democratic presidential nominee shortly after signing the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The act outlawed segregation everywhere, but it had its major impact in the South. Lyndon thought he might lose all the Southern states to the Republican nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater, who had opposed the civil rights bill on constitutional grounds.

Lady Bird loved the South, but she also strongly believed that white Southerners had to let go of segregation. She agreed to campaign in the heart of the South from a train dubbed the "Lady Bird Special."

As a Southerner, Lady Bird spoke directly to white voters, saying she understood their feelings and Southern pride, but it was time to bury Jim Crow.

She often had to endure verbal insults, incessant boos and signs with vulgar comments. No one can say for certain how much impact she had, but Lyndon won the election in a landslide while losing five states in the Deep South.

Following Lyndon's inauguration, Lady Bird got down to work, lobbying Congress for passage of the 1965 Highway Beautification Act as well as for her husband's Great Society proposals, especially Operation Head Start, a program aimed at pre-school children.

Lady Bird didn't say much about the Vietnam War, which slowly eroded support for her husband. Some historians said that statements made years after leaving the White House indicated she had her doubts about it.

Throughout her marriage, Lady Bird often put the brakes on her husband's impulsiveness—but when it came to Vietnam he followed his own course.

As the war dragged on and many prominent Americans denounced it, Lady Bird often became the target of protests at her public events. Eventually she spoke less and less in public as the war persisted with no end in sight.

In March 1968, Lyndon declared he would not be a candidate for re-election. He and Lady Bird served out their term and left Washington for good on Jan. 20, 1969, to their beloved LBJ ranch at Stonewall, Texas.

In 1970, Lady Bird published her memoirs, a behind-the-scenes look at the Johnson presidency.

Lyndon Johnson died in January 1973.

After his death, Lady Bird received numerous honors and awards, most citing her work on environmental issues. In a 1982 poll of historians ranking the most influential and important first ladies, Lady Bird Johnson placed third behind Abigail Adams and Eleanor Roosevelt.

In later years, Lady Bird's health declined. She died on Jan. 11, 2007, at age 94. She was buried alongside her husband in Stonewall. ☺

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What Makes a Key-Date Modern Commemorative?



Honoring the 1996 Atlanta Paralympics, this uncirculated coin had the lowest mintage of any modern commemorative U.S. silver dollar.



The least popular modern commemorative, this 1997 Jackie Robinson uncirculated \$5 gold piece is also the most valuable.

Obviously, a key-date commemorative coin is one with a low mintage. The question, then, is: What leads to the low mintage?

Every rule has exceptions, but studying the modern commemorative market shows five rules that indicate which coins are likely to sell poorly and become tomorrow's more valuable pieces.

(1) Only uncirculated commemoratives have the possibility of becoming key dates.

The secondary market treats proof and uncirculated examples of the same designs as different coins. Offering more luster and beauty at issue prices only slightly higher, proofs always have higher sales. Although some proofs are less common than others, no proof commemorative has mintages nearly as low as the uncirculated keys.

(2) The number of commemorative types issued in the same year makes a difference.

The United States has only so many coin collectors with only so much money to spend on modern commemoratives. Collectors in 1990, for example, had only one choice—the 1990 Eisenhower Centennial silver dollar—and bought 241,669 uncirculated examples. A few years later, in 1995, by contrast, the U.S. Mint offered 12 coins (three clad, six silver and three gold) and total sales of uncirculated silver dollars were about the same, at 250,951.

The 1995 dollars competed with one another for finite col-

lector funds and each ended up less common, with mintages ranging from 89,301 for Special Olympics to 19,662 for Atlanta Olympics cycling.

(3) Buyers of new coins prefer the historical, military or patriotic subjects seen on most modern commemoratives.

Coins honoring present-day organizations, such as the 2013 Girl Scouts dollar or promoting an idea, such as the 1996 Community Service dollar, often sell poorly.

(4) Key dates often depict women, minorities or the disabled.

Whether real and identifiable people or generic members of a group of people of various types, inclusion leads to lower mintages. Not all commemoratives include people in their designs, but when people do appear on coins, those showing U.S. presidents, Founding Fathers and unnamed soldiers tend to sell most briskly.

(5) An unappealing design can depress sales.

A coin is a small work of art and buyers understandably will respond to beautiful or stirring art in greater numbers.



A combination of market and design factors made the 2005 Marine Corps dollar a sales winner that reached its 500,000-coin mintage limit.



Although they are not masterpieces of design, the 2015 U.S. Marshals Service coins have no great flaws and should sell moderately well.

Lesser designs occasionally make their way through the design process and into production, sometimes becoming keys.

ASIDE FROM THESE five guidelines, one factor that does *not* seem to affect sales is metals prices.

Particularly with gold commemoratives, melt value makes up much of a coin's issue price. A high gold price, however, neither keeps away collectors due to cost nor attracts bullion investors looking for metal content. The choice of metal is also not important, as the rules apply equally to clad, silver and gold coins.

All of these factors affect only sales of new coins. A few years after issue, the subject and design of a commemorative drop to only minor importance.

Collectors on the secondary market seek to complete sets and want one coin of each type, with less regard to the images on the coin or what else was issued at the same time. With roughly equal demand for each commemorative, supply, as measured by mintage, becomes the main determinant of price.

It is worth looking, therefore, at the lowest-mintage and highest-priced gold and silver commemorative coins.

The uncirculated 1997 Jackie Robinson gold half eagle (\$5 gold piece) has the lowest mintage of any modern commemorative at 5,174 and catalogs for \$3,500 in MS-69. One of four types in 1997, it refers to an event of a relatively recent time and shows an unflattering portrait of its African-American subject.

The 1996 Paralympics dollar, also known as the Wheelchair Racer dollar,

faced an even more crowded market as one of 11 commemorative types that year, leading to the lowest silver mintage of 14,497 and a catalog value of \$225 in MS-69.

The coin marks an event in the current year and the odd facial features of the athlete in the wheelchair show why most coin designers don't attempt full-face portraits.

THESE EXAMPLES HAVE matured in the marketplace and their status as keys is secure. Can the five rules, however, be used to guess whether a current-year commemorative is likely to have low mintage and a higher resale value?

Put another way, can a collector look at the Mint's current offerings and decide whether buying new from the mint or buying later on the secondary market is likely to yield the lower price?

Because all commemoratives come in uncirculated and proof versions, picking the mint-state coin is the first and easiest choice.

A law known as the Commemorative Coin Act of 1996 now limits the United States to two commemorative coin programs per year, meaning the floods of 1994-to-1998 will never occur again. In some years, however, the Mint creates additional types by including clad, silver and gold versions, diluting sales of each to some extent.

The subject of the coin remains as the most relevant factor in current and future years.

This year's March of Dimes and U.S. Marshals Service coins don't have any

obvious design problems, so their sales will depend largely on the overall health of the commemorative coin market.

By contrast, commemorative coin issuers can use the same rules of thumb to design sales winners.

The 2005 Marine Corps silver dollar, which re-creates the famous photo of Marines raising the American flag on Iwo Jima, has an appealing design that is historical, military and patriotic at the same time.

The coin was available in only one metal and only one other commemorative program appeared that year. With all of these factors in its favor, the coin sold out its maximum mintage of 500,000.

All of these rules have exceptions.

The 2011 Army half dollar broke all five of them to at least some degree and became the lowest-mintage modern commemorative half.

Looking through the modern commemorative section of a price guide, however, will show that all five factors have noticeable effects. Collectors pursue scarcity and knowing the reasons behind that scarcity makes one a more informed and effective numismatist. ☺

David Schwager is a knowledgeable collector of U.S. modern coins. He gives presentations at Los Angeles-area numismatic clubs and is a regular contributor to *COINage* and other publications.



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Premium Quality Gem BU



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Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof



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Just released! Get all four of the First Spouse medals for 2015. Included are Jacqueline Kennedy, Mamie Eisenhower, Bess Truman & Claudia Johnson. All in the original mint

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1978.....	\$1.95		
1978-D.....	\$2.50		
1979.....	\$1.95		
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1980.....	\$1.95		
1980-D.....	\$1.95		
1981.....	\$1.50		
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1982-D.....	\$6.95		
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1985-D.....	\$2.95		
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2008-D.....	\$2.50		
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The **SHIELD** Nickel



The coinage of nickels began in 1866.

Its Attraction Is More Historic Than Aesthetic

by R.W. Julian

The Shield nickel is often demeaned as one of the least attractive U.S. coins—yet, in some ways, it was also one of the most interesting.

When it was introduced in 1866, this coin—the first of what Americans know today as “nickels”—was well received by the public. It lost some of that luster after 1873. Nonetheless, for several years thereafter, it was the backbone of the coined money used by ordinary citizens in the marketplace.

The Shield nickel’s roots date back to the Civil War.

With the outbreak of the war in April 1861, a nervous public began to hoard all gold coins that could be found and by late December, none was to be seen. Silver was the next target, disappearing almost entirely by the middle of 1862.

With only the lowly cent left in circulation, the government issued notes down to three cents in value—derisively called “shinplasters” by the public—to make up for the loss of silver coins.



A pattern nickel from 1866 featured the head of George Washington.

The strangest thing began to happen in the latter part of 1862: The public started hoarding copper-nickel cents. No one understood why this was happening, since the intrinsic worth of the cent was less than half its face value. By the middle of 1863, government-issued coins of all compositions and denominations were rarely to be found, despite heavy coinages at the Philadelphia Mint.

Private initiative took over where the government had failed, producing thin bronze tokens with the same diameter as the official copper-nickel cent. These are now called “Civil War tokens,” but in those days they were more often called “substitute” cents.

As if the hoarding of cents and the competition from the bronze tokens were not enough, supplies of nickel began to dry up and the number of cents struck at the

Philadelphia Mint started slowly to fall. Toward the end of 1863, Mint Director James Pollock recommended that the government abandon the copper-nickel cent and adopt a new bronze alloy.

PENNSYLVANIA MINE owner Joseph Wharton, who began supplying nickel to the Mint in the spring of 1864 after spending considerable sums on his facilities, took strong exception to the proposal and his friends in Congress did everything in their power to help him.

Wharton lost this particular battle when President Abraham Lincoln signed into law the Coinage Act of April 1864 authorizing bronze cent and two-cent pieces. Minting of these two coins began in May and was immediately successful. Neither denomination was hoarded and the coin shortage, at least for the smallest

values, was over within a few months.

The Wharton forces bided their time and then, in the late winter of 1864-65, struck back, persuading Congress to authorize a three-cent piece in copper-nickel. It was to weigh 30 grains and contain 25-percent nickel and 75-percent copper. The coin proved very popular and also was used to redeem many of the ragged three-cent notes.

Not satisfied with just the three-cent nickel coin, Wharton’s supporters in Congress argued for more nickel coinage. In May 1866, they were again successful, this time winning approval for a five-cent nickel coin. It was to weigh 77.16 grains (5 grams) and be of the same composition as the three-cent piece.

The new coin should have weighed 50 grains to have been proportional to the three-cent piece, but then Wharton would have sold less nickel to the Mint.

Although one might reasonably assume that Wharton was cynically manipulating Congress, this was far from true. The public was tired of the ragged shimplasters and just about any metallic currency was highly welcome. Congressmen who voted for popular measures such as this had nothing to worry about at election time.

Toward the latter part of 1865, it became obvious to Mint officials that the five-cent nickel coin would soon be a reality and Director Pollock ordered Chief Engraver James B. Longacre to begin work on possible designs. Several of these were then used to strike pattern coins to be examined by the Treasury.

Only one design was actually made in 1865 (and later used for the regular issue of 1866), but others dated 1865 were

Total Collector Values for Key Shield Nickels

	VF 20	XF 40	AU 50	MS 60
1866 w/ Rays	85	150	230	310
1866/1866 w/ Rays	500	800	1300	2500
1867 w/ Rays	100	190	260	390
1867 w/o Rays	40	70	105	155
1873 Open 3	85	115	160	225
1873 Closed 3	165	210	250	310
1883	40	70	100	150
1883/2	900	1250	1575	2000

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In 1867, the nickel design was changed by removing the bars from the reverse.

struck clandestinely in 1867 and 1868 for collectors.

Several more patterns by Longacre appeared in 1866, including one fine piece using the head of George Washington. There was another of Lincoln, but everyone knew that this one would never be accepted because of the problems that still existed in parts of the country stemming from the Civil War. The standard reference, by J. Hewitt Judd, lists nearly 30 combinations for the five-cent patterns of 1866.

TREASURY SECRETARY Hugh McCulloch, together with Director Pollock, chose the final design to be used. The portrait pieces were rejected out of hand because of popular opposition. Regular coinage of the five-cent piece began on June 11, 1866. From the very outset, it was immensely popular with ordinary Americans and it proved a real boon to U.S. commerce.

Longacre's obverse displayed his interpretation of the shield that served as a national emblem. A cross, purely for ornamentation, was placed at the top. Later, small-minded politicians claimed that this was part of a religious plot by President Ulysses S. Grant, who wasn't even in office at the time the selection was made.

The reverse showed the large number "5" within a circle of 13 stars, with the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA along the border—elements intended to symbolize the recent end to the war and the reunification of the country. Initially, the design included rays between the stars.

Even Joseph Wharton felt that a better design could have been chosen. He openly referred to the obverse shield design as a "tombstone"—not exactly a flattering comment.

While the public was pleased with the new coin, which came to be called a "nick-el" within a matter of weeks some Mint officials were not. The three-cent nickel piece was fairly thin and not especially difficult to strike, but the new coin turned out to be just the opposite.

The great amount of nickel coinage proved to be hard on the Mint's rolling equipment, which flattened ingots of copper-nickel alloy to the proper thickness. In addition to this, the thickness of the planchets was destructive to dies and the engraver was hard put to furnish enough of these to keep the coining presses in operation.

The 1866 Shield nickel was lucky to have an output of 10,000 coins per pair of dies. With millions of coins being struck in most years, the usage of dies was enormous, thousands of them being made in just 1866 and 1867.

Longacre began to redesign the nickel in the hope that that he could lengthen die life. After considerable experimentation and discussion, he hit upon removing the rays from the reverse, and this was done in February 1867. Die life improved somewhat, but not enough to relieve the pressure on the engraving department.

THE 1866-67 NICKELS with rays on the reverse are popular with both date and type collectors. Because die breaks are quite common in these early years of the series, many collectors search for pieces without die breaks and in extremely fine or better condition.

The 1867 without-rays nickels (as well as the 1868-69 issues) are much more reasonably priced. In fact, these dates are the most commonly seen of the entire



Shield nickel series. The 1883 is close behind. Coins from the 1870s are seen much less often.

The proof 1867 nickel with rays was not struck regularly for collectors. Chief Corner Snowden, refused to make any for public sale, saying that he could not do a good job on proofs of this design. It is believed that several dozen specimens were made later (mostly in 1867 or 1868) by the special order of a high-ranking Mint official. These were distributed privately and their existence was generally unknown for some time. In superb condition, these bring very high prices at auction.

From 1867 to 1871, there was a series of patterns for the nickel, some of very good workmanship. It was recognized from an early date that the 1866 design was not all that good and something better was needed in its place. However, despite the quality of some of the patterns, nothing was done. In some cases, aluminum was tried, but that didn't work out either, because the price of this metal was too high and it was unstable.

The Mint sold aluminum patterns to collectors for \$5 each, an extraordinary price in those days, and received a great deal of criticism for doing so. Sales were disappointing because of the high price. One numismatic writer remarked sarcastically that if collectors waited long enough, they could buy pattern nickels just like oysters, served in any style they liked.

The great quantity of nickels coined from 1866 to 1870 (more than 80 million) finally began to saturate the market, and reduced coinages were the order of the day during the 1870s. In 1871, the mintage fell to just over 500,000 pieces, whereas

normally at that time a few million were made each year.

Considerable numbers of numismatists collect nickels by date, but non-proof examples from the 1870s are not all that easy to find in decent condition. The 1871, for example, is valued at about \$275 in XF-40, while most of the surrounding dates cost at least \$100.


One reason for lower coinages, though not a major one, was illegal private competition with the Mint. Counterfeiters in New York City and a few other places saw the profits to be made from nickels and made quite a few of them, especially in the mid-1870s. Collectors are warned to examine coins from this period very carefully. Mint records indicate that 1875 was one of the favorite dates for the clandestine coiners.

IN 1873, THERE was a minor dispute over the form of the date. Chief Coiner Snowden notified the chief engraver, William Barber, that the figure "3" in the date was not well made and gave the appearance of a figure "8." Barber agreed, and dies after that time used a different style for the "3." Today, collectors refer to these as "open-3" and "closed-3" varieties.

By 1876, so many nickels had been made that the Subtreasuries became clogged with them and there was virtually no public demand. The Treasury, under provisions of an 1873 law, ordered three- and five-cent nickel coinage stopped until there was renewed demand. In early February 1877, it was the turn of the Indian Head cent for exactly the same reasons, though cent coinage did resume in mid-1878.

One of the problems for circulation of the nickel was the return of the silver

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1886-0	75.	239.	1895-0	695.
1887-S	69.	119.	1896-0	89.
1888-S	189.	275.	1896-S	359.
1889-S	89.	199.	1897-0	79.
1889-CC	2,995.	4,950.	1898-S	85.
1890-CC	199.	339.	1899	239.
1891-0	75.	149.	1901	199.
1891-CC	199.	319.	1901-S	179.
1891-S	42.	59.	1902	44.
1892	89.	159.	1902-S	219.
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In 1877 and 1878, only proof nickels were struck.

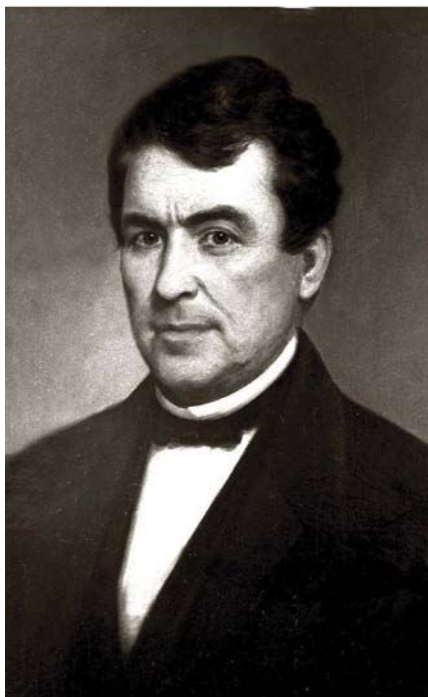
coins to the marketplace beginning in the spring of 1873. Although half dimes were no longer being struck at the mints, many of them came out of hiding or bank reserves and were widely used by the public during the 1870s. By the mid-1880s, however, their use had dropped considerably, and by 1900 they were rarely seen in the marketplace.

For 1877 and 1878, the Mint produced the well-known proof-only coinages for the three- and five-cent pieces. In 1877, it struck about 900 of each of the minor coins in proof and all were sold to collectors. The proof 1877 nickel brings quite a good price today.

When collectors as a whole found out about the small number of nickels made in 1877, there was a sharp increase in orders for 1878 specimens. Some 2,350 were sold and, as a result, proof coins of this year can be purchased at a much more reasonable price than 1877 examples.

In 1879, regular coinage of nickels resumed, but not because of any actual public need. In fact, there was no demand from the general public at all. A. Loudon Snowden, now Philadelphia Mint superintendent, had successfully petitioned the Treasury to allow him to strike a reasonable number each year for collectors. There was also a certain number of requests from parents who wanted new coins as gifts for children on special occasions, such as birthdays or Christmas.

SHIELD NICKELS continued to be made in small quantities from 1879 through 1881, when rising public requests finally persuaded the Treasury to permit large-scale coinage beginning in late December



Mint Director James Pollock (1861-66)



Mine owner Joseph Wharton

1881. During 1882, mintage rose to more than 11 million pieces, and this pace was maintained in 1883—though during most of that year, the Liberty Head nickel was coined instead.

One of the more interesting coins of the last years of the Shield series is the 1883/2 overdate nickel. This has been very popular with collectors over the years because it was struck in relatively large quantities. In XF-40 condition, this books at about \$1,200. There is another overdate, the 1879/8) but it is known only in proof.

The Liberty Head design was adopted at the beginning of February 1883 and the Shield nickel then slowly faded from the scene—except with numismatists who still appreciated it.

Most collectors today are more interested in Shield nickels as type coins because of the difficulty of obtaining some of the rare dates in the 1870s. But at some point in the future, it is not difficult to foresee increased interest in this entire series—one that has been neglected for far too long. ☺

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Liberty Seated 1860-1873 Legend	25.00	42.00	65.00	120.00

DIMES

Capped Bust 1809-1828 lg size	205.00	500.00	610.00	1100.00
Capped Bust 1828-1837 red size	99.00	240.00	395.00	750.00
Liberty Seated 1837-1838 no stars	245.00	400.00	650.00	800.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1840 no drapery	56.00	155.00	260.00	350.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1853, 56-60 stars	24.00	48.00	125.00	225.00
Liberty Seated 1853-1855 arrows	30.00	48.00	130.00	235.00
Liberty Seated 1860-1873, 75-91 legend	19.00	27.00	65.00	125.00
Liberty Seated 1873-1874 arrows	55.00	140.00	265.00	350.00
Barber 1892-1916	7.00	22.00	55.00	90.00

CHOICE BU YEAR SETS

Each set has one each cent, nickel, dime, quarter and half dollar grading MS-63 CH BU for that particular year. Complete in a custom Capital Plastic 5-hole holder. The sets are usually mixed mint marks. Gift boxes are available upon request for no additional cost at time of order.

1934163.50	1938 w/Buffalo 5c205.50	193974.00
1935119.00	5c205.50	194069.00
1936107.00	1938 w/Jeff187.00	
1937105.50	5c187.00	

OR Purchase one each of the early sets (7 total)!

1934-1940 with 1938 Buffalo 5c830.50
1934-1940 with 1938 Jefferson 5c800.00

194152.50	194354.00	194758.00
194259.50	194462.00	
1942 w/Type 254.00	194554.00	
5c65.50	194647.50	

OR Purchase one each of the mid-year sets (7 total)!

1941-1947 w/Type I 1942 5c367.50
1941-1947 w/Type II 1942 5c373.50

194839.50	195432.50	196032.50
194986.50	195534.00	196130.00
195047.00	195631.50	196230.00
195136.50	195731.00	196329.50
195236.50	195829.50	196429.50
195340.00	195932.00	

OR Purchase one each of the late sets (17 total)!

1948-1964612.50



SPECIAL: TRIO OF BARBER COINS!

One each Barber Dime, Barber Quarter and Barber Half.

Nice, problem-free coins. Uncirculated and AU coins are brilliant; EF coins are not dark.

EF	220.00
AU	445.00
Select BU MS-60	690.00
Select BU+ MS-62	745.00
Choice BU MS-63	975.00



TWENTY-CENT PIECES

	VF	EF	AU	Select BU MS-60
Twenty-Cent 1875-1878	192.00	248.00	355.00	550.00

QUARTER DOLLARS

Capped Bust 1815-1818 Var 1	465.00	1475.00	2,200.00	CALL
Capped Bust 1831-1838 Var 2	155.00	410.00	770.00	1,600.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1840 no drapery	120.00	400.00	775.00	1,350.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1853, 56-65 no motto	45.00	70.00	165.00	275.00
Liberty Seated 1853 arrows & rays	45.00	155.00	385.00	850.00
Liberty Seated 1854-1855 arrows	40.00	77.00	230.00	500.00
Liberty Seated 1866-1873, 75-91 motto	40.00	64.00	140.00	225.00
Liberty Seated 1873-1874 arrows	65.00	175.00	385.00	700.00
Barber 1892-1916	25.00	47.00	110.00	200.00

HALF DOLLARS

Capped Bust 1807-1836	90.00	145.00	315.00	1,000.00
Capped Bust 1836-1839 reeded edge	110.00	175.00	385.00	1,000.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1853, 56-66 no motto	81.00	120.00	220.00	375.00
Liberty Seated 1853 arrows & rays	100.00	260.00	560.00	1,200.00
Liberty Seated 1854-1855 arrows	75.00	140.00	275.00	475.00
Liberty Seated 1866-1873, 75-91 motto	83.00	110.00	190.00	325.00
Liberty Seated 1873-1874 arrows	97.00	225.00	410.00	725.00
Barber 1892-1915	115.00	175.00	330.00	480.00

SPECIAL: "IN GOD WE TRUST" SPECIAL

One each Liberty Seated Quarter and Half with the motto "In God We Trust."

Pleasing, problem-free examples. EF.....157.00

AU.....297.00 Select BU MS-60.....495.00

Select BU+ MS-62.....545.00 Choice BU MS-63.....850.00

SPECIAL: HEATHEN PAIR

One each Liberty Seated Quarter and Half without the motto "In God We Trust."

Pleasing, problem-free examples. EF.....171.00

AU.....346.00 Select BU MS-60.....585.00

Select BU+ MS-62.....638.00 Choice BU MS-63.....949.00

SILVER DOLLARS

Liberty Seated 1840-1866 no motto	410.00	535.00	850.00	1,700.00
Liberty Seated 1866-1873 motto	420.00	530.00	880.00	1,900.00
Trade 1873-1885	155.00	245.00	330.00	875.00

SPECIAL:

Take 5% off your purchase of \$300.00 or more and 10% off your purchase of \$1,000 or more from this TYPE COIN EXTRAVAGANZA. Have fun!

TERMS OF SALE: 1) Payment terms: U.S. Post Office and American Express money orders shipped quickest. ALL OTHER CHECKS MUST CLEAR THREE WEEKS. 2) We accept MasterCard, VISA and Discover. We need the issuing bank, bank's city and state, card number, expiration date. No credit cards on \$20 gold pcs. 3) No PA sales tax on coins & bullion. 4) **Postage and Handling Fees:** \$5.00 on orders less than \$500.00; orders over \$500 shipped Postage Paid. Bullion items and/or boxed items may be charged an additional fee. Actual postage fees non-refundable. 5) **Guarantee:** All items guaranteed genuine. All returns must be by mail. All returns must be postmarked within fifteen (15) days of receipt. Any attempted alterations or exemptions of above policy are null and void. Most items can be returned for any reason including grading. No return on bullion-related items. Grading 41 years experience. No warranty expressed or implied is made with respect to descriptions which can and do vary among grading experts. Please do compare our quality with coins you purchase elsewhere. Let us know if you can find comparable quality for less. 6) All returns must be in original holders, unopened and undamaged. All exchanges or returns are processed within 15 days. Coins removed from original holder, by you or another party, are not returnable for any reason. 7) Complete terms of sale upon written request.

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1866-1883 Shield Nickels

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1866	60	85	150	230	325	2000
1867 (with rays)	60	100	200	250	400	3500
1867 (without rays)	30	40	65	100	150	800
1868	30	40	70	100	150	800
1869	30	40	70	100	150	800
1870	50	60	90	100	175	2000
1871	150	200	300	325	450	2500
1872	45	60	90	100	175	1750
1873 (closed 3)	80	100	150	225	300	2750
1873 (open 3)	40	50	75	100	150	2250
1874	50	75	100	100	200	1750
1875	70	85	125	150	250	1500
1876	60	85	125	125	200	1500
1879	625	750	975	1000	1500	3500
1880	2250	3000	6250	7000	12000	75000
1881	400	500	700	850	1000	2750
1882	30	40	65	95	150	700
1883	30	40	65	95	150	675
1883 (3 over 2)	400	800	1250	1500	2000	10250

1866-1883 Shield Nickels Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1866	1250	1750	2000	2250	3000	18000
1867 (with rays)	18000	25000	35000	42750	62500	-
1867 (without rays)	225	325	500	1250	2250	-
1868	250	300	375	600	1250	4250
1869	225	300	375	550	950	3750
1870	225	300	375	525	1000	-
1871	225	300	400	550	1000	6250
1872	225	300	375	500	700	5000
1873 (closed 3)	225	300	350	500	700	6500
1873 (open 3)	225	300	350	525	825	5000
1874	225	300	350	525	825	5000
1875	225	325	400	625	1250	-
1876	225	300	350	525	825	6500
1877	3000	3250	3750	4250	5250	12000
1878	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1879	325	375	450	600	800	2750
1880	300	425	475	550	700	2000
1881	250	325	375	475	675	1750
1882	200	300	350	450	675	1750
1883	200	300	350	450	675	1750

1892-1916 Barber Dimes

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1892	15	25	30	60	120	600
1892-O	40	60	80	100	150	1250
1892-S	200	225	275	300	400	4000
1893	20	30	50	75	175	1000
1893/2	200	250	300	400	800	5500
1893-O	125	150	200	250	300	2500
1893-S	40	50	50	150	300	3000
1894	125	150	200	250	300	1200
1894-O	225	300	450	550	1600	-
1895	350	450	500	600	700	2250
1895-O	1000	1500	2800	4000	5500	23000
1895-S	150	200	250	300	500	6500
1896	60	80	100	125	175	1400
1896-O	300	400	500	600	1000	9000
1896-S	300	350	400	500	800	4000
1897	8	15	30	60	150	600
1897-O	300	400	500	600	1000	4500
1897-S	100	150	200	250	500	3500
1898	8	15	30	60	150	600
1898-O	100	150	250	300	500	3250
1898-S	40	50	80	150	400	3500
1899	8	15	25	60	125	600
1899-O	75	125	175	250	400	4250
1899-S	30	40	50	100	300	2750
1900	8	12	25	60	125	650
1900-O	125	175	250	400	600	5000
1900-S	12	20	30	75	150	1650
1901	8	12	30	60	125	700
1901-O	15	30	75	200	500	4250
1901-S	350	500	600	700	1000	4800
1902	8	10	25	60	125	600
1902-O	15	40	75	150	400	4500
1902-S	60	125	150	200	400	3500
1903	8	10	30	60	125	1000
1903-O	15	25	60	100	250	4500
1903-S	350	500	700	800	1250	2800
1904	8	10	30	60	125	1300

1892-1916 Barber Dimes

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1904-S	200	250	350	500	750	4500
1905	8	10	30	60	125	700
1905-O (large O)	40	60	100	150	300	1500
1905-O (small O)	80	175	250	400	1800	12000
1905-S	10	20	50	100	200	1000
1906	5	8	25	60	100	650
1906-D	8	15	40	80	150	1500
1906-O	50	80	100	125	200	1200
1906-S	15	25	50	100	250	1250
1907	5	8	25	60	100	625
1907-D	10	12	50	100	300	2250
1907-O	30	50	70	100	200	1250
1907-S	15	30	70	150	400	2200
1908	5	8	25	60	100	650
1908-D	5	10	30	60	125	900
1908-O	50	75	100	150	300	1500
1908-S	12	25	50	150	300	1800

1892-1916 Barber Dimes

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1909	5	8	25	60	100	600
1909-D	60	125	150	250	500	2500
1909-O	12	25	50	100	200	1600
1909-S	100	150	200	300	500	2500
1910	5	10	25	60	100	600
1910-D	10	25	50	100	200	1500
1910-S	50	75	125	225	400	2300
1911	5	8	25	60	100	850
1911-D	5	8	30	60	100	850
1911-S	10	20	40	100	200	1000
1912	5	8	25	60	100	650
1912-D	5	8	25	60	100	725
1912-S	6	15	40	100	150	850
1913	5	8	25	60	100	650
1913-S	125	225	250	300	450	1400
1914	5	8	25	60	100	650
1914-D	5	8	25	60	100	650
1914-S	10	20	40	80	150	1200
1915	5	8	25	60	100	650
1915-S	40	50	75	150	250	1500
1916	5	8	25	60	100	650
1916-S	5	8	25	60	100	650

1892-1915 Barber Dimes Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1892	-	450	650	975	1500	4500
1893	400	650	975	1500	2250	10500
1894	-	450	625	950	1500	4250
1894-S	-	500000	1200000	1850000	2350000	-
1895	-	475	675	975	1750	4500
1896	225	450	650	950	1750	4500
1897	-	450	650	950	1500	4250
1898	-	450	625	950	1500	4250
1899	225	450	625	950	1500	4500
1900	-	450	625	950	1500	4250
1901	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1902	-	450	625	950	1500	5000
1903	-	450	625	950	1500	4750
1904	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1905	-	450	625	950	1500	4250
1906	-	450	625	950	1500	4250
1907	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1908	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1909	200	450	625	975	1500	4500
1910	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1911	-	450	625	950	1500	4500
1912	225	450	625	950	1500	5000
1913	-	450	625	950	1500	4750
1914	-	450	625	975	1500	5250
1915	-	450	625	975	1750	5500

1916-1945 Mercury Dimes

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1916	5	8	12	25	30	100
1916-D	3000	4500	6000	9000	-	-
1916-S	10	15	25	30	50	200
1917	5	6	8	15	50	150
1917-D	12	30	60	80	250	1000
1917-S	5	8	15	30	150	425
1918	5	12	40	50	80	425
1918-D	6	12	30	50	200	700
1918-S	5	12	25	40	200	750
1919	5	6	12	25	150	350
1919-D	15	30	50	80	350	1400
1919-S	12	20	40	80	400	1250

Continued on next page

1916-1945 Mercury Dimes

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1920	5	6	8	15	60	250
1920-D	5	10	25	50	300	600
1920-S	6	10	20	40	250	1400
1921	125	250	550	900	1200	3500
1921-D	200	400	600	1000	1500	3200
1923	5	6	8	15	30	100
1923-S	8	20	80	100	175	1200
1924	5	6	15	30	40	180
1924-D	10	25	60	100	175	900
1924-S	5	12	60	100	200	1100
1925	5	6	10	15	30	200
1925-D	15	50	150	200	350	1800
1925-S	8	20	80	100	200	1500
1926	5	6	6	12	25	225
1926-D	5	12	30	50	125	600
1926-S	30	75	300	400	1000	3000
1927	5	6	6	12	30	150
1927-D	8	25	80	100	175	1400
1927-S	5	12	30	50	300	1600
1928	5	6	6	15	30	125
1928-D	12	25	75	100	175	900
1928-S (large S)	8	12	40	80	250	800
1928-S (small S)	5	6	20	40	160	500
1929	5	6	6	10	20	60
1929-D	5	8	12	20	30	80
1929-S	5	6	8	20	30	125
1930	5	6	8	15	30	125
1930-S	5	6	20	50	80	200
1931	5	6	15	25	40	130
1931-D	15	20	50	60	90	275
1931-S	5	12	25	50	100	275
1934	3	4	6	10	30	60
1934-D	3	4	15	30	40	80
1935	3	4	5	8	10	35
1935-D	3	4	15	25	40	80
1935-S	3	4	6	15	25	40
1936	3	4	5	6	10	30
1936-D	3	4	8	15	30	50
1936-S	3	4	6	15	25	40
1937	3	4	5	6	8	25
1937-D	3	4	5	12	25	45
1937-S	3	4	5	12	25	40
1938	3	4	5	8	12	30
1938-D	3	4	5	12	15	30
1938-S	3	4	5	12	20	35
1939	3	4	5	6	10	30
1939-D	3	4	5	6	8	20
1939-S	3	4	5	15	25	45
1940	3	4	5	6	8	25
1940-D	3	4	5	6	8	30
1940-S	3	4	5	6	8	30
1941	3	4	5	6	8	25
1941-D	3	4	4.50	5	6	25
1941-S (large S)	8	15	25	30	110	0
1941-S (small S)	3	4	4.50	5	6	25
1942/1	600	650	800	1250	3000	0
1942	3	4	4.50	5	6	25
1942/1-D	600	650	800	1250	3000	9000
1942-D	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1942-S	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1943	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1943-D	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1943-S	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1944	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1944-D	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1944-S	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1945	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1945-D	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1945-S (large S)	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1945-S (small S)	5	8	12	20	30	100

1936-1942 Mercury Dimes Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1936	350	700	900	1000	1500	5000
1937	-	325	450	475	575	1000
1938	-	225	250	675	325	750
1939	125	175	200	250	275	450
1940	125	150	175	225	250	475
1941	125	150	175	200	225	475
1942	125	150	175	200	225	475

1838-1891 Seated Liberty Quarters

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1838	50	100	375	650	1250	36500
1839	50	100	375	650	1250	38000
1840-O (w/o drapery)	75	125	425	700	1250	48500
1840 (w/draperly)	50	100	225	350	800	14500
1840-O (w/draperly)	100	200	350	525	1100	17500
1841	100	175	275	400	950	11000
1841-O	50	85	200	325	750	10000
1842-O (small date)	250	300	400	750	1750	14500
1842-O (large date)	1750	2750	4500	9000	25000	-
1843	35	45	75	200	400	6750
1843-O	55	150	400	825	2250	-
1844	35	45	100	225	450	8250
1844-O	50	100	200	375	1250	8000
1845	35	45	100	200	500	6250
1846	35	50	200	275	525	10000
1847	35	45	80	200	500	6750
1847-O	100	200	500	1750	3750	-
1848	100	175	275	475	1000	-
1849	40	75	150	300	700	13500
1849-O	1250	2250	4000	5750	10000	-
1850	75	125	200	350	850	10500
1850-O	100	150	250	600	1500	15000
1851	125	200	275	400	1000	8000
1851-O	550	950	1750	3000	5750	-
1852	80	175	275	400	750	6250
1852-O	600	1250	2750	4250	12500	-
1853 (recut date)	1000	1250	1750	2500	3750	11000
1853	35	50	150	325	900	17000
1853/4	100	200	400	1000	2000	45000
1853-O	60	85	300	1250	3000	25000
1854	30	40	75	250	475	9000
1854-O	40	60	125	275	900	10000
1854-O (very large O)	2750	4250	7500	11500	-	-
1855	35	40	75	250	475	8900
1855-O	125	250	475	1250	3000	-
1855-S	125	225	550	1250	2500	29500
1856	35	45	80	175	275	4000
1856-O	40	60	100	300	925	9000
1856-S	200	350	1500	2250	5000	-
1856-S/S	500	1250	2500	3500	-	-
1857	35	45	75	200	300	4000
1857-O	35	45	125	400	1000	-
1857-S	250	400	700	1250	3000	-
1858	35	45	75	150	300	4000
1858-O	40	60	150	400	1500	24000
1858-S	250	800	2750	3750	13500	-
1859	35	45	80	200	575	7250
1859-O	50	75	175	500	1000	12500
1859-S	400	900	3250	9750	40000	-
1860	40	50	85	200	450	4500
1860-O	50	70	125	375	950	13000
1860-S	2500	4000	15000	25000	45000	-
1861	35	45	80	200	300	3500
1861-S	250	750	4000	9000	25000	-
1862	40	50	100	175	350	4350
1862-S	250	475	875	1500	3500	-
1863	75	150	250	375	650	4750
1864	150	225	350	450	775	5000
1864-S	1250	2250	3500	4750	12500	-
1865	150	225	350	450	850	6750
1865-S	250	400	800	1250	2750	12000
1866	750	1100	1500	1700	2250	6750
1866-S	750	1400	1750	2500	3750	17500
1867	500	850	1300	1500	1900	-
1867-S	850	1250	3000	7000	14000	-
1868	275	375	500	550	900	7250
1868-S	325	450	775	1500	3250	15000
1869	550	700	925	1000	1750	7500
1869-S	325	475	850	1500	2750	15500
1870	150	200	300	400	850	6500
1870-CC	18500	25000	40000	55000	75000	-
1871	60	125	225	350	725	7500
1871-CC	10000	15500	26500	40000	66500	-
1871-S	850	1100	1500	2750	4450	11500
1872	75	90	175	300	600	7350
1872-CC	3250	6000	13000	20000	44500	-
1872-S	2250	3250	5000	6750	8750	52500
1873 (closed 3)	550	800	1750	2750	7500	-
1873 (open 3)	75	135	175	250	450	5750
1873 (w/arrows)	35	60	200	425	725	4000
1873-CC (w/arrows)	10500	16500	26500	47500	93500	-

Continued on next page

1838-1891 Seated Liberty Quarters						
	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1873-S	80	175	325	525	1500	20000
1874	35	60	200	400	725	3500
1874-S	50	100	300	500	900	3500
1875	30	40	60	150	250	1750
1875-CC	275	450	825	1250	4000	30000
1875-S	70	80	175	250	600	3250
1876	35	40	60	150	250	1750
1876-CC	80	120	150	300	550	5500
1876-S	30	40	60	150	250	2250
1877	30	40	60	150	250	1750
1877-CC	80	100	150	250	450	2500
1877-S	30	40	60	150	250	1750
1877-S (S over horizontal S)	80	150	250	350	700	4250
1878	35	40	60	150	275	2750
1878-CC	100	140	150	250	550	3500
1878-S	350	450	800	1000	2000	-
1879	250	325	375	450	575	1750
1880	275	325	375	450	575	2000
1881	275	330	400	450	550	2250
1882	280	330	400	450	600	2250
1883	280	330	400	450	600	2500
1884	475	550	550	600	725	2250
1885	250	300	400	475	600	2750
1886	550	650	675	750	925	3250
1887	400	450	500	550	700	2500
1888	325	425	475	525	650	2000
1888-S	30	40	60	150	400	4000
1889	300	350	425	475	600	1750
1890	100	125	200	300	450	1750
1891	30	40	60	150	250	1750
1891-O	500	750	1000	1250	4750	26500
1891-S	35	45	75	150	300	2250

1858-1891 Seated Liberty Quarters Proofs						
	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1858	-	1250	1500	1750	3000	25000
1859	-	775	1000	1500	2500	9500
1860	-	725	975	1500	2500	9250
1861	-	700	975	1500	2500	9500
1862	475	700	950	1500	2500	9500
1863	-	700	925	1500	2500	9500
1864	-	725	950	1500	2500	9500
1865	-	700	950	1500	250	9750
1866	-	500	700	1000	1500	4250
1867	-	525	700	1000	1500	4000
1868	-	500	700	1000	1500	15500
1869	350	525	700	1000	1500	4750
1870	-	500	675	1000	1500	4500
1871	-	475	675	1000	1500	3750
1872	-	475	675	1000	1500	3750
1873 (closed 3)	-	475	675	1000	1500	3750
1873 (w/arrows)	-	825	1000	1750	3500	12000
1874	-	850	1000	1750	3500	12000
1875	-	450	650	950	1250	3750
1876	-	475	625	950	1250	3750
1877	-	475	650	950	1250	3500
1878	-	475	625	950	1250	3500
1879	350	475	625	950	1250	3500
1880	350	475	625	950	1250	3250
1881	350	475	625	950	1250	3250
1882	-	475	650	950	1250	3250
1883	350	475	625	950	1250	3250
1884	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1885	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1886	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1887	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1888	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1889	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1890	-	475	625	950	1250	3250
1891	-	475	625	950	1250	3250

1892-1916 Barber Quarters						
	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1892	25	45	75	125	200	1225
1892-O	45	65	100	175	325	1500
1892-S	100	150	200	325	450	4675
1893	25	40	75	125	225	1550
1893-O	35	60	125	175	275	2000
1893-S	70	125	200	350	450	6800
1894	30	50	100	150	250	1225
1894-O	45	85	150	225	350	1975
1894-S	40	75	125	200	325	2625

1892-1916 Barber Quarters						
	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1895	30	40	80	125	225	1800
1895-O	45	80	150	225	425	2500
1895-S	80	150	200	275	425	3600
1896	25	45	85	150	250	1225
1896-O	225	375	650	950	1200	6825
1896-S	2500	4000	5500	7500	10500	50000
1897	20	35	75	125	225	1425
1897-O	225	400	450	625	850	3350
1897-S	325	475	650	950	1425	6600
1898	25	35	75	125	200	1225
1898-O	80	150	300	450	650	9100
1898-S	50	75	100	225	425	6800
1899	20	35	75	125	200	1225
1899-O	40	75	150	300	425	2850
1899-S	95	100	150	275	425	3900
1900	25	40	75	150	275	1275
1900-O	75	125	175	350	575	3725
1900-S	40	50	80	150	400	5025
1901	50	75	90	125	200	1525
1901-O	225	400	650	875	1000	5400
1901-S	19250	28000	32250	40250	43500	75000
1902	20	30	75	125	200	1225
1902-O	50	85	150	225	475	4150
1902-S	50	90	175	250	525	3525
1903	20	35	75	125	200	2150
1903-O	40	60	150	250	425	4850
1903-S	45	90	150	275	450	2400
1904	20	30	75	125	200	1225
1904-O	100	150	225	450	825	2625
1905	50	65	95	125	200	1425
1905-O	125	250	275	375	475	7100
1905-S	75	105	125	200	350	3650
1906	18	35	75	125	200	1150
1906-D	25	40	75	150	225	1650
1906-O	40	60	100	200	325	1225
1907	15	35	75	125	200	1225
1907-D	25	50	100	175	250	2625
1907-O	20	40	75	125	200	2025
1907-S	45	70	125	275	475	5275
1908	20	30	75	125	200	1225
1908-D	15	35	75	125	250	1225
1908-O	18	40	75	125	200	1225
1908-S	100	150	300	500	750	4425
1909	20	30	75	125	200	1125
1909-D	20	40	80	150	200	1225
1909-O	325	525	700	1000	1500	8500
1909-S	35	50	100	200	300	2200
1910	25	35	75	125	200	1225
1910-D	45	70	125	250	350	1800
1911	20	35	75	125	200	1225
1911-D	175	325	500	700	950	5950
1911-S	50	100	175	275	400	1550
1912	20	35	75	125	220	1225
1912-S	60	85	125	225	400	1700
1913	100	200	375	525	925	4550
1913-D	40	55	100	200	275	1225
1913-S	5800	8500	11250	14000	15250	31750
1914	20	30	75	125	200	1225
1914-D	20	30	75	125	200	1125
1914-S	450	650	950	1100	1425	3400
1915	18	35	75	125	200	1225
1915-D	18	35	75	125	200	1225
1915-S	65	100	100	200	300	1225
1916	20	30	75	125	200	1225
1916-D	20	30	75	125	200	1225

1892-1915 Barber Quarters Proofs						
	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1892	-	576	875	1250	2000	5000
1893	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1894	-	575	875	1250	2000	5750
1895	-	575	925	1250	2000	5500
1896	-	575	925	1250	2000	5500
1897	-	575	875	1250	2000	5250
1898	-	575	900	1250	2000	5250
1899	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1900	-	575	875	1250	2000	5250
1901	-	575	875	1250	2000	5500
1902	-	575	875	1250	2000	5500
1903	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1904	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1905	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000

1892-1915 Barber Quarters Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1906	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1907	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1908	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1909	-	575	875	1250	2000	5250
1910	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1911	-	575	875	1250	2000	5000
1912	-	575	875	1250	2000	5250
1913	-	575	875	1250	2250	5750
1914	-	575	900	1250	2500	5500
1915	-	575	900	1250	2500	10000

1916-1930 Standing Liberty Quarters

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1916	7500	9500	10000	11750	14000	27250
1917 (no stars below eagle)	75	100	125	200	250	800
1917-D (no stars below eagle)	100	125	200	250	325	1200
1917-S (no stars below eagle)	100	150	250	300	375	1400
1917 (stars below eagle)	50	70	100	150	200	700
1917-D (stars below eagle)	100	125	175	225	275	1500
1917-S (stars below eagle)	60	125	175	200	375	1300
1918	30	30	40	80	125	800
1918-D	60	80	150	200	300	1700
1918-S	30	30	60	100	275	1250
1919	50	75	85	125	175	650
1919-D	200	425	650	800	1000	3400
1919-S	200	275	500	575	725	4000
1920	30	40	50	90	150	600
1920-D	80	125	175	225	350	2000
1920-S	30	35	60	150	250	2300
1921	500	675	850	1150	1725	3500
1923	25	40	50	100	150	600
1923-S	600	1000	1600	2100	2750	4600
1924	25	35	50	100	200	650
1924-D	100	125	200	250	300	650
1924-S	40	60	125	225	300	2000
1925	10	20	45	80	150	600
1926	10	12	40	80	150	600
1926-D	12	50	100	125	175	500
1926-S	12	20	100	225	350	2000
1927	10	12	40	80	125	500
1927-D	25	80	150	200	275	600
1927-S	100	325	975	2750	4500	11250
1928	10	12	30	80	150	500
1928-D	10	12	30	80	150	525
1928-S	10	12	30	80	150	500
1929	10	12	30	80	150	500
1929-D	10	12	30	80	150	500
1929-S	10	12	30	80	150	500
1930	10	12	30	80	150	500
1930-S	10	12	35	80	150	500

1892-1915 Barber Half Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1892	75	125	225	375	525	3250
1892-O	575	625	725	775	1250	5500
1892 (micro o)	12500	14000	18000	20000	28000	100000
1892-S	450	600	750	825	1250	5250
1893	75	150	275	375	575	4500
1893-O	125	250	400	475	700	8500
1893-S	575	775	1000	1500	2250	22500
1894	125	225	300	375	575	3750
1894-O	100	225	375	475	725	6500
1894-S	100	150	300	425	725	9250
1895	75	175	275	400	650	4000
1895-O	150	225	350	500	800	7500
1895-S	150	275	375	450	725	7750
1896	100	175	325	425	700	5000
1896-O	225	500	1250	1500	4000	25000
1896-S	375	475	1000	1250	2250	10000
1897	75	125	250	400	575	3500
1897-O	525	875	1250	1500	2500	9500
1897-S	425	650	1000	1250	2500	8250
1898	45	125	250	400	625	3750
1898-O	300	500	750	900	1250	9000
1898-S	100	175	450	475	1250	12000
1899	50	125	225	375	575	3750
1899-O	100	175	325	450	750	8000
1899-S	100	150	300	425	800	6250
1900	35	100	225	375	525	3750
1900-O	75	175	375	525	975	15000
1900-S	50	125	225	375	700	8750
1901	45	100	225	375	600	4250

1892-1915 Barber Half Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1901-O	100	250	525	725	1500	15000
1901-S	250	450	1000	1500	2750	18000
1902	50	100	225	375	600	4000
1902-O	75	150	375	450	875	9500
1902-S	75	200	425	525	975	8750
1903	50	100	225	375	625	9000
1903-O	75	175	350	425	775	8000
1903-S	75	150	300	450	900	5750
1904	50	100	225	375	600	5000
1904-O	125	325	550	675	1500	14000
1904-S	500	1250	3250	5250	12000	50000
1905	100	200	300	425	675	6000
1905-O	175	250	425	500	900	4750
1905-S	75	175	350	400	725	8500
1906	35	100	225	375	550	3250
1906-D	40	100	225	375	575	3500
1906-O	50	125	225	400	650	6250
1906-S	75	150	275	425	650	5250
1907	35	100	225	375	525	3250
1907-D	45	100	225	375	575	3250
1907-O	50	100	250	375	600	3250
1907-S	125	225	650	925	1750	12250
1908	35	100	200	375	525	3500
1908-D	40	100	225	375	550	3250
1908-O	40	100	225	400	575	3250
1908-S	100	175	425	525	1000	6000
1909	40	100	200	375	525	3250
1909-O	100	200	450	700	1250	5250
1909-S	50	125	300	450	750	4250
1910	125	225	375	500	775	3750
1910-S	50	125	250	425	825	6500
1911	35	100	200	375	525	3250
1911-D	50	125	225	375	575	3250
1911-S	50	125	250	425	725	5500
1912	40	100	200	375	525	3500
1912-D	40	100	225	375	550	3250
1912-S	50	125	300	400	725	4500
1913	275	500	850	1000	1500	5500
1913-D	65	125	300	400	625	4500
1913-S	75	150	350	475	900	4500
1914	350	625	950	1250	2250	9750
1914-S	60	125	275	400	775	4500
1915	300	400	675	900	1500	7000
1915-D	50	100	200	375	525	3250
1915-S	50	125	225	400	575	3250

1892-1915 Barber Half Dollars Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1892	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1893	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1894	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9000
1895	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9000
1896	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9500
1897	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9500
1898	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1899	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9000
1900	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9000
1901	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1902	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1903	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1904	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1905	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1906	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1907	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1908	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1909	600	975	1250	2000	3500	8750
1910	600	975	1250	2000	3500	9250
1911	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9500
1912	600	975	1250	2000	3750	9500
1913	600	975	1250	2000	3750	8750
1914	600	1000	1250	2000	4250	10000
1915	500	975	1250	2250	4500	10000

1916-1947 Walking Liberty Half Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1916	100	150	250	300	400	2250
1916-D	100	150	250	300	425	2750
1916-S	325	500	700	875	1500	7000
1917	18	25	60	90	150	1250
1917-D (obverse mint mark)	100	175	275	400	700	8250
1917-D (reverse mint mark)	60	150	325	575	1250	18500
1917-S (obverse mint mark)	200	400	800	1500	2750	22000

1916-1947 Walking Liberty Half Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1917-S (reverse mint mark)	25	40	85	200	575	14500
1918	25	60	175	275	575	4000
1918-D	50	125	300	550	1500	25000
1918-S	20	45	100	225	600	18000
1919	100	300	600	925	1750	8500
1919-D	125	400	1000	2000	6250	150000
1919-S	80	300	1000	1600	3000	-
1920	20	40	100	150	400	4800
1920-D	80	300	500	1000	1800	-
1920-S	30	100	300	500	1200	-
1921	300	1000	1750	3000	5000	-
1921-D	500	1000	2500	3000	6000	-
1921-S	250	1000	5000	7500	-	-
1923-S	40	100	500	800	1750	-
1927-S	20	50	200	400	1250	8500
1928-S	20	80	200	400	1250	9750
1929-D	20	40	100	200	400	3250
1929-S	20	30	100	200	500	3250
1933-S	20	25	80	250	600	3750
1934	20	20	25	30	60	525
1934-D	20	20	30	80	175	1500
1934-S	20	20	30	80	300	3600
1935	20	20	25	25	50	325
1935-D	20	20	30	60	150	2250
1935-S	20	20	30	100	250	2750
1936	20	20	20	25	60	250
1936-D	20	20	25	40	80	575
1936-S	20	20	25	50	150	1250
1937	20	20	20	25	50	250
1937-D	20	20	30	80	150	800
1937-S	20	20	25	60	125	700
1938	20	20	25	40	80	450
1938-D	60	100	150	200	500	1500
1939	20	20	20	25	40	175
1939-D	20	20	20	25	40	175
1939-S	20	20	25	50	150	350
1940	15	15	18	18	40	175
1940-S	15	15	18	18	40	350
1941	15	15	18	18	40	150
1941-D	15	15	18	18	40	150
1941-S	15	15	15	25	80	900
1942	15	15	18	18	35	150
1942-D	15	15	18	18	35	250
1942-S	15	15	18	18	35	450
1943	15	15	18	18	35	150
1943-D	15	15	18	20	40	225
1943-S	15	15	18	18	35	300
1944	15	15	18	18	35	150
1944-D	15	15	18	18	35	150
1944-S	15	15	18	18	35	450
1945	15	15	18	18	35	140
1945-D	15	15	18	18	35	140
1945-S	15	15	18	18	35	140
1946	15	15	18	18	35	140
1946-D	15	15	15	25	35	140
1946-S	15	15	18	18	35	140
1947	15	15	18	18	35	175
1947-D	15	15	18	18	35	150

1916-1947 Walking Liberty Half Dollars Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1936	1000	2250	2500	2750	3500	15000
1937	425	550	650	775	950	2000
1938	400	475	525	650	825	1500
1939	350	425	475	600	750	1250
1940	-	400	450	550	625	1000
1941	250	375	425	475	625	1000
1942	250	375	425	500	625	1000

1836-1873 Seated Liberty Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1840	400	450	725	1250	4250	8750
1841	350	425	675	975	2500	5000
1842	325	400	575	925	2250	5000
1843	325	400	575	925	2500	5000
1844	325	400	775	1500	4750	9500
1845	375	425	775	1750	8750	17500
1846	350	425	625	1000	2500	5000
1846-O	375	425	775	1500	7000	14500
1847	350	425	575	975	2750	5000
1848	475	675	1000	1750	4500	9000
1849	350	425	675	1000	2500	5000

1836-1873 Seated Liberty Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1850	725	1000	1750	2750	6750	13500
1850-O	475	725	1500	3250	13000	25000
1851	10250	14750	20000	27250	40000	80000
1852	9500	12750	17000	26750	40000	75000
1853	425	625	1000	1500	3250	6250
1854	2250	2750	3750	5250	8750	17500
1855	1750	2250	3750	4750	7250	14500
1856	500	725	1500	3250	4750	9500
1857	500	725	1500	2750	4250	8750
1859	425	500	725	1500	2750	7250
1859-O	325	425	575	925	2250	5000
1859-S	525	825	1750	3250	12250	27250
1860	400	500	625	925	2250	5000
1860-O	325	425	575	875	2000	3750
1861	1000	1250	1500	3750	4750	7250
1862	1000	1250	1500	4250	5250	7250
1863	1000	1250	1500	2000	3250	6750
1864	475	675	975	1750	3250	8250
1865	450	625	1500	2250	3750	9500
1866	375	525	825	1250	2250	5250
1867	350	500	825	1250	2500	5750
1868	375	525	825	1250	2250	5250
1869	375	525	825	1250	2250	5250
1870	325	425	575	1000	2000	4500
1870-CC	1250	2250	4000	7750	25000	40000
1871	325	425	575	1000	2000	4500
1871-CC	4750	7000	15000	25000	75000	175000
1872	325	400	575	1000	2250	4750
1872-CC	4250	4750	8250	14500	27250	95000
1872-S	650	925	2000	3250	12000	35000
1873	400	425	575	1000	2250	4750
1873-CC	10750	18000	27250	40000	112000	175000

1836-1873 Seated Liberty Dollars Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1840	12000	22000	30000	47500	75000	-
1841	-	-	70000	95000	175500	-
1842	18500	30000	55000	65000	90000	-
1843	-	32500	47500	65000	-	-
1844	-	-	-	90000	150000	-
1845	14000	30000	37500	47500	75000	200000
1846	12500	20000	30000	47500	150000	-
1847	13750	20000	25000	35000	65000	-
1848	13750	22500	32000	42500	70000	150000
1849	18500	25000	40000	50000	90000	175000
1850	13500	20000	30000	35000	67500	-
1851 restrike	22500	28000	35000	48000	70000	-
1852	30000	38000	42500	50000	80000	-
1852 restrike	28000	35000	40000	55000	90000	-
1853	25000	40000	52500	70000	130000	-
1854	12500	16500	20000	25000	55000	-
1855	10000	13000	18000	25000	50000	-
1856	6250	9000	12750	22000	40000	-
1857	5000	7750	12250	17500	35000	-
10250	12500	16000	25000	42500	-	-
1859	2750	3500	5000	7500	20000	65000
1860	2500	3500	4750	7000	15500	65000
1861	2500	3500	5250	7000	16500	78000
1862	2500	3250	4750	7250	16750	65000
1863	2250	3500	5000	7000	18000	62500
1864	2500	3750	5250	7500	18000	57500
1865	2250	3500	5000	7250	17250	55000
1866	2250	3000	4000	6750	15000	48000
1867	2250	3000	4000	6500	15000	48000
1868	2250	3250	4000	7000	15000	45000
1869	2250	3000	4000	6750	15500	48000
1870	2000	3000	4250	6500	15500	50000
1871	2000	3250	4250	6750	15000	48250
1872	2250	3250	4250	7000	14500	50000
1873	2250	3250	4250	7000	15000	-

1878-1921 Morgan Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1878 (8 feathers)	45	50	55	80	150	1800
1878 (7 feathers)	45	50	55	60	80	125
1878 (7/8 feathers)	45	50	55	80	125	3000
1878-S	40	45	50	55	60	400
1878-CC	100	110	115	125	300	2000
1879	40	45	50	55	60	800
1879-O	40	45	45	50	100	4000
1879-S	40	45	45	50	60	400
1879-S (reverse of 1878)	40	45	45	80	200	6000

Continued on next page

1878-1921 Morgan Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1879-CC	175	300	800	2250	4000	-
1879-CC/CC	175	300	600	2000	4000	-
1880	35	40	45	45	55	800
1880-O	35	40	40	45	90	31750
1880-S	35	40	40	45	55	200
1880-CC (80/79, flat breast)	675	725	825	875	975	4000
1880-CC (8/7, flat breast)	625	675	775	825	925	2800
1881	35	40	40	45	55	800
1881-O	40	40	40	45	55	1550
1881-S	35	40	40	45	55	200
1881-CC	400	415	435	450	535	950
1882	35	40	40	45	55	625
1882-O	40	40	40	45	55	1725
1882-O/S	700	750	850	900	1000	-
1882-S	35	40	40	45	55	200
1882-CC	105	108	125	155	220	525
1883	35	40	40	40	50	275
1883-O	35	40	40	40	50	225
1883-S	35	40	55	100	715	56000
1883-CC	105	108	125	130	220	625
1884	35	40	40	40	50	375
1884-O	40	40	40	40	50	200
1884-S	35	40	50	300	9100	265000
1884-CC	155	160	165	190	220	525
1885	35	40	40	40	50	200
1885-O	40	40	40	45	50	200
1885-S	35	50	65	105	265	2000
1885-CC	650	660	665	670	835	1250
1886	35	40	40	40	50	175
1886-O	40	50	50	80	1000	185000
1886-S	60	90	125	155	365	3500
1887	35	40	40	40	50	175
1887-O	35	40	40	45	70	2500
1887-S	35	40	40	45	145	2500
1888	35	40	40	40	50	250
1888-O	40	40	40	40	55	650
1888-S	200	205	210	350	575	3500
1889	35	40	40	45	55	400
1889-O	35	40	40	45	200	8000
1889-S	60	70	85	120	285	2200
1889-CC	1000	1400	3400	7450	26500	350000
1890	35	40	40	40	55	2750
1890-O	35	40	40	55	80	2925
1890-S	35	40	40	45	70	1400
1890-CC	105	110	145	215	485	5800
1891	35	40	40	45	70	9400
1891-O	35	40	40	45	195	9650
1891-S	35	40	40	45	70	1975
1891-CC	105	110	145	210	425	5625
1892	45	50	55	95	325	5950
1892-O	35	40	40	75	325	8500
1892-S	45	145	335	1850	46500	215000
1892-CC	215	310	515	775	1500	9750
1893	245	250	300	435	800	9600
1893-O	235	360	550	950	3600	200000
1893-S	4300	6175	9000	24000	110000	775000
1893-CC	335	715	1500	2725	4975	73000
1894	1600	1675	1800	1975	4125	44500
1894-O	55	55	100	285	1150	71000
1894-S	65	105	155	500	950	7350
1895-O	375	475	565	1250	16000	160000
1895-S	685	950	1400	1975	4425	28750
1896	40	40	45	45	55	275
1896-O	40	40	50	165	1800	175000
1896-S	45	60	235	875	1975	19750
1897	35	40	40	45	55	375
1897-O	35	40	50	105	950	72500
1897-S	35	40	40	45	80	675
1898	35	40	40	45	55	275
1898-O	35	40	40	45	50	200
1898-S	45	50	55	110	270	2700
1899	200	200	200	250	250	1250
1899-O	35	40	45	45	50	200
1899-S	45	50	60	155	450	2425
1900	35	40	40	45	55	200
1900-O	35	40	40	45	55	200
1900-O/CC	50	60	100	185	310	1825
1900-S	45	50	55	85	350	1900
1901	50	55	110	375	2625	525000
1901-O	40	40	40	40	50	200
1901-S	40	40	50	210	550	3400

1878-1921 Morgan Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1902	40	40	45	45	65	535
1902-O	40	40	40	45	50	200
1902-S	115	155	210	300	415	3225
1903	50	50	55	60	70	350
1903-O	360	385	400	415	475	665
1903-S	125	215	400	1850	4250	12250
1904	35	40	45	45	100	2925
1904-O	40	40	40	45	55	200
1904-S	50	85	215	600	1725	12000
1921	35	40	40	45	50	200
1921-D	35	40	40	45	50	425
1921-S	35	40	40	45	50	1750

1878-1921 Morgan Dollars Proofs

	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63
1878 (8 feathers)	1000	1500	2500	2750	3000	3250
1878 (7 feathers)	1000	1500	2500	2750	3000	3250
1879	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1880	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1881	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1882	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1883	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1884	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1885	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1886	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1887	1500	2000	3000	3250	3500	3750
1888	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1889	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1890	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1891	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1892	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1893	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1894	1000	1500	2500	2750	3000	3250
1895	12000	18000	35000	40000	45000	50000
1896	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1897	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1898	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1899	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1900	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1901	900	1250	2250	2500	2750	3000
1902	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1903	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750
1904	875	1000	2000	2250	2500	2750

1921-1935 Peace Dollars

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1921	125	130	150	175	325	2500
1922	30	30	35	35	45	175
1922-D	35	35	35	40	50	650
1922-S	35	35	40	40	50	2500
1923	30	30	35	35	40	125
1923-D	35	35	35	40	80	1250
1923-S	35	35	35	40	50	5000
1924	30	30	35	35	40	125
1924-S	40	40	40	70	250	8000
1925	30	30	35	35	40	125
1925-S	40	40	40	50	100	-
1926	30	30	35	40	50	500
1926-D	30	30	30	40	80	900
1926-S	30	30	30	40	60	1000
1927	40	40	40	50	80	1750
1927-D	40	40	40	80	200	4750
1927-S	40	40	40	80	200	9000
1928	250	300	375	400	550	4000
1928-S	40	40	50	80	200	-
1934	40	40	50	60	120	750
1934-D	40	40	45	60	150	1750
1934-S	50	60	175	500	2000	8000
1935	40	40	50	60	80	725
1935-S	40	40	60	100	300	1500

1921-1922 Peace Dollars Proofs

	AU50	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65
1921 (satin)	25000	45000	55000	60000	65000	70000
1921 (matte)	25000	45000	55000	60000	65000	70000
1922 (matte)	75000	95000	105000	110000	115000	120000

1986-2015 Silver Eagles

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1986	25	25	30	35	90	1300
1987	25	25	30	35	65	1600
1988	25	25	30	35	75	2500
1989	25	25	30	35	75	1500

1986-2015 Silver Eagles

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1990	25	25	30	35	80	5750
1991	25	25	30	35	60	6000
1992	25	25	30	35	80	1900
1993	25	30	30	35	60	5500
1994	35	35	40	45	100	6000
1995	30	30	35	40	100	1250
1996	30	35	40	65	150	12250
1997	25	30	35	35	85	1250
1998	30	30	35	35	70	1900
1999	30	30	30	35	60	26000
2000	25	30	30	35	55	8000
2001	25	30	30	35	55	1400
2002	25	30	30	35	50	325
2003	25	30	30	35	50	275
2004	25	30	30	35	50	275
2005	25	30	30	35	50	300
2006	25	30	30	35	50	125
2006-W (burnished)	30	30	35	40	65	250
2007	25	30	30	35	45	125
2007-W (burnished)	30	30	35	40	50	85
2008	25	30	30	35	50	90
2008-W (reverse of 2007)	375	375	400	425	500	1250
2008-W (burnished)	30	30	35	40	50	100
2009	25	30	30	35	45	85
2010	25	30	30	35	45	80
2011	25	30	30	35	45	80
2012	30	35	40	40	50	75
2013	30	35	40	40	45	75
2014	35	35	40	40	50	75
2015	35	35	40	40	50	75

1986-2015 Silver Eagles Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1986-S	30	30	35	40	75	450
1987-S	30	30	35	40	75	1000
1988-S	30	30	35	40	75	650
1989-S	30	30	35	40	75	400
1990-S	30	30	35	40	75	300
1991-S	30	30	35	40	80	550
1992-S	30	30	35	40	75	450
1993-P	60	65	70	75	90	2500
1994-P	70	70	75	80	175	2250
1995-P	65	70	70	75	100	425
1995-W	4000	4000	4000	4250	5500	35000
1996-P	30	35	40	40	75	425
1997-P	50	55	60	65	100	500
1998-P	30	35	40	40	70	250
1999-P	30	35	40	40	80	425
2000-P	30	35	40	40	75	425
2001-W	30	35	40	40	70	175
2002-W	30	35	40	40	70	150
2003-W	30	35	40	40	70	100
2004-W	30	35	40	40	75	100
2005-W	30	35	40	40	70	100
2006-W	40	40	40	40	65	100
2007-W	30	35	40	40	65	100
2008-W	30	35	40	40	75	100
2010-W	30	35	40	40	70	100
2011-W	30	35	40	40	75	100
2012	30	40	40	45	70	100
2013	30	40	40	40	70	100
2014	30	40	40	40	70	100
2015	30	40	40	40	70	100

1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$10

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1997	150	150	150	150	200	1250
1998	150	150	150	150	200	2500
1999	150	150	150	150	200	1500
2000	150	150	150	150	200	750
2001	150	150	150	150	200	400
2002	150	150	150	150	150	400
2003	150	150	150	150	200	575
2004	150	150	150	150	200	400
2005	150	150	150	150	200	275
2006	150	150	150	150	200	275
2006-W (burnished)	150	150	150	150	350	550
2007	150	150	150	150	200	275
2007-W (burnished)	150	150	150	150	225	375
2008	150	150	150	150	225	375
2008-W (burnished)	150	150	225	250	325	450

1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$10 Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1997-W	175	175	175	175	225	500
1998-W	175	175	175	175	225	550
1999-W	175	175	175	175	225	350
2000-W	175	175	175	175	225	325
2001-W	175	175	175	175	225	400
2002-W	175	175	175	175	225	325
2003-W	175	175	175	175	225	375
2004-W	350	350	350	350	400	625
2005-W	175	175	175	175	225	550
2006-W	175	175	175	175	225	300
2007-W	200	200	200	200	225	325
2008-W	250	250	250	250	300	525

1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$25

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1997	375	375	375	375	550	2500
1998	375	375	375	375	425	2000
1999	375	375	375	375	500	5500
2000	375	375	375	375	425	1000
2001	375	375	375	375	425	2250
2002	375	375	375	375	425	650
2003	375	375	375	375	425	600
2004	375	375	375	375	425	525
2005	375	375	375	375	425	550
2006	375	375	375	375	425	550
2006-W (burnished)	475	475	475	475	625	950
2007	375	375	375	375	425	525
2007-W (burnished)	375	375	375	375	450	625
2008	375	375	375	375	425	525
2008-W (burnished)	475	475	475	475	575	1000

1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$25 Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1997-W	375	375	375	375	450	575
1998-W	375	375	375	375	500	600
1999-W	375	375	375	375	500	525
2000-W	375	375	375	375	475	525
2001-W	375	375	375	375	500	575
2002-W	375	375	375	375	450	525
2003-W	375	375	375	375	475	575
2004-W	575	575	575	600	750	1000
2005-W	375	375	375	375	500	675
2006-W	375	375	375	375	500	550
2007-W	375	375	375	375	475	525
2008-W	500	500	500	500	600	1000

1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$50

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1997	700	700	750	800	1000	4500
1998	700	700	700	725	950	12000
1999	700	700	700	750	1000	-
2000	700	700	700	700	925	-
2001	700	700	700	725	875	-
2002	700	700	700	700	850	1500
2003	700	700	700	700	800	1250
2004	725	725	725	725	800	1250
2005	725	725	725	725	800	1000
2006	700	700	700	700	775	1000
2006-W (burnished)	750	750	775	775	850	1250
2007	725	725	725	725	775	1000
2007-W (burnished)	825	825	825	825	975	1250
2008	700	700	700	700	775	1000
2008-W (burnished)	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2000

1997-2008 Platinum Eagles \$50 Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1997-W	700	700	700	700	900	1250
1998-W	700	700	700	700	900	1000
1999-W	700	700	700	700	900	1000
2000-W	825	825	825	825	900	1000
2001-W	750	750	750	750	950	1250
2002-W	800	800	800	800	900	1000
2003-W	800	800	800	800	875	1000
2004-W	1000	1000	1000	1000	1250	1500
2005-W	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1250
2006-W	700	700	700	700	800	1000
2007-W	700	700	700	700	800	1000
2008-W	1000	1000	1000	1000	1250	2000

Continued on next page

1997-2015 Platinum Eagles \$100

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1997	1500	1500	1500	1500	2000	10500
1998	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	-
1999	1500	1500	1500	1500	2000	-
2000	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	-
2001	1250	1250	1250	1250	1750	-
2002	1250	1250	1250	1250	1750	7500
2003	1250	1250	1250	1250	1750	5500
2004	1250	1250	1250	1250	1750	2750
2005	1250	1250	1250	1250	1750	2750
2006	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2250
2006-W (burnished)	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	2500
2007	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2250
2007-W (burnished)	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	2500
2008	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2250
2008-W (burnished)	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2500
2014-W	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500	2500
2015-W	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1500

1997-2015 Platinum Eagles \$100 Proofs

	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1997-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	4000
1998-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2500
1999-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2750
2000-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2500
2001-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	3500
2002-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2500
2003-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	3500
2004-W	2000	2000	2000	2000	2250	3500
2005-W	2000	2000	2000	2000	2500	3250
2006-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2500
2007-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2250
2008-W	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2750
2009-W	2000	2000	2000	2000	2250	2500
2010-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2000
2011-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2000
2012-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2250
2013-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1750	2500
2014-W	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	2250
2015-W	-	-	-	-	-	-

1907-1933 Saint Gaudens Double Eagles Gold

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1907 (high relief)	7500	9250	11250	12500	17500	62500
1907 (roman numerals (wire rim)	7500	9500	10000	12000	15000	-
1907 (roman numerals, flat rim)	7500	9500	10000	12000	15000	-
1907 (arabic numerals)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	-

1813-1834 Capped Head Half Eagles Gold

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1813	4500	5500	6750	9000	12000	20000
1814/3	5000	6000	7250	9500	20000	40000
1815	90000	120000	165000	185000	370000	540000
1818	5000	6000	7250	10000	20000	40000
1818 STATESOF (reads as one word)	5000	6000	7250	10000	20000	45000
1818 (5D over 50)	5000	6000	7250	10500	25000	50000
1819	18000	30000	45000	60000	90000	-
1819 (5D over 50)	27500	32500	45000	60000	90000	140000
1820 (curved base, small letters)	5000	6750	10500	12750	18000	40000
1820 (curved base, large letters)	5000	6500	8000	10000	20000	40000
1820 (square base, large letters)	5000	6500	7750	9000	18000	30000
1821	15000	30000	50000	60000	145000	215000
1823	8000	9250	14500	15000	25000	50000
1824	15000	20000	30000	40000	70000	125000
1825/1	15000	20000	30000	40000	70000	125000
1826	9000	14000	18000	25000	40000	70000
1827	17000	20000	30000	35000	60000	90000
1828/7	40000	60000	100000	125000	250000	430000
1829 (large date)	18000	30000	70000	90000	180000	335000
1829 (small date)	40000	70000	140000	165000	275000	460000
1830 (small 5D)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1830 (large 5D)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1831 (small 5D)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1831 (large 5D)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1832	240000	275000	375000	525000	-	-
1833 (large date)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1833 (small date)	18000	25000	35000	40000	90000	145000

1834 (plain 4)	18000	25000	35000	40000	60000	90000
1834 (crosslet 4)	20000	27500	37500	45000	90000	120000

1907-1933 Saint Gaudens Double Eagles Gold

	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1908 (w/o motto)	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1908-D (w/o motto)	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	10500
1908 (w/motto)	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	17000
1908-D (w/motto)	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	6000
1908-S	2500	3000	3750	5500	12000	55000
1909	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	45000
1909/8	1650	1700	1875	1900	2500	47250
1909-D	1650	1650	1650	1825	3250	46000
1909-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	6500
1910	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	9500
1910-D	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	4000
1910-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	9500
1911	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	22500
1911-D	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2750
1911-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	5750
1912	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	28000
1913	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	55000
1913-D	1650	1650	1650	1650	1750	6500
1913-S	1650	1650	1750	2000	2250	40000
1914	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	25000
1914-D	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	3500
1914-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2750
1915	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	30000
1915-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	3250
1916-S	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	3750
1920	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	85000
1920-S	10000	15000	22500	31000	52000	300000
1921	18000	30000	45000	58000	115000	690000
1922	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	4750
1922-S	1750	1750	2000	2000	2500	50000
1923	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	4750
1923-D	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1924	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1924-D	1650	1750	2500	2750	5250	92500
1924-S	2000	2250	2500	2500	4750	215000
1925	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1925-D	2250	2500	3000	3750	5500	110000
1925-S	2500	2750	3500	5000	10500	175000
1926	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1926-D	6000	8000	12000	14000	18000	220000
1926-S	1750	2250	2250	2500	3000	30000
1927	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1927-D	-	-	-	480000	650000	2000000
1927-S	4750	7000	12000	15000	27500	185000
1928	1650	1650	1650	1750	1750	2500
1929	5500	7500	12000	16000	22500	92000
1930-S	15000	20000	32500	52500	75000	220000
1931	9000	12000	17000	22500	37500	115000
1931-D	9000	15000	18000	24000	38000	138000
1932	9000	14000	17500	22000	30000	110000

1907-1915 Saint Gaudens Double Eagles Gold Proofs

	MS60	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS67
1908	15000	22000	32000	48000	95500	200000
1909	15000	24000	35000	58000	110000	235000
1910	15000	24000	35000	56000	105000	225000
1911	15000	22000	32000	48000	100000	190000
1912	15000	22000	32000	48000	98000	265000
1913	15500	24000	35000	50000	100000	265000
1914	15500	24000	35000	53000	110000	265000
1915	15500	25000	36500	57000	100000	275000

1907-1933 Indian Head Eagles Gold

	MS63	MS60	AU50	XF40	VF20	F12
1907 (wire edge, w/periods)	50000	30000	25000	22500	20000	15000
1907 (rolled edge, w/periods)	125000	90000	60000	55000	50000	40000
1907 (no periods)	3750	1250	1000	975	950	900
1908 (w/o motto)	5000	1250	1000	975	950	900
1908-D (w/o motto)	7250	1250	1000	975	950	900
1908 (with motto)	2500	1000	975	950	925	875
1908-D (with motto)	7250	1250	975	950	925	785
1908-S (with motto)	12750	3250	1250	1250	1250	900
1909	4250	1000	1000	950	900	850

1907-1933 Indian Head Eagles Gold						
	MS63	MS60	AU50	XF40	VF20	F12
1909-D	7250	1500	1000	1000	1000	875
1909-S	8250	1500	975	950	900	850
1910	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1910-D	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1910-S	10000	1500	975	950	900	850
1911	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1911-D	40000	9500	2250	1500	1250	950
1911-S	12750	2750	1000	1000	1000	875
1912	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1912-S	9000	2000	975	950	900	850
1913	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1913-S	35000	6500	1250	1250	1250	900
1914	2500	1000	975	950	900	850
1914-D	2500	1000	975	950	900	850
1914-S	9500	2000	975	950	900	850
1915	2500	1000	975	950	900	850
1915-S	18000	4500	1250	1250	1000	875
1916-S	8000	1500	1250	1000	1000	875
1920-S	100000	50000	25000	20000	15000	10000
1926	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1930-S	50000	30000	20000	15000	15000	10000
1932	1500	1000	975	950	900	850
1933	325000	250000	150000	100000	60000	45000

1908-1915 Indian Head Eagles Gold Proofs						
	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63
1908	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1909	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1910	6750	7250	10000	12000	15000	18000
1911	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1912	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1913	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1914	6500	7000	8000	10000	12000	15000
1915	6750	7250	10000	12000	15000	18000

1988-2015 Gold Eagles \$5 Proofs						
	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1988-P	-	-	-	-	175	350
1989-P	-	-	-	-	175	400
1990-P	-	-	-	-	175	325
1991-P	-	-	-	-	175	350
1992-P	-	-	-	-	175	350
1993-P	-	-	-	-	175	400
1994-W	-	-	-	-	175	475
1995-W	-	-	-	-	175	525
1996-W	-	-	-	-	175	425
1997-W	-	-	-	-	175	525
1998-W	-	-	-	-	175	425
1999-W	-	-	-	-	175	425
2000-W	-	-	-	-	175	250
2001-W	-	-	-	-	175	600
2002-W	-	-	-	-	175	350
2003-W	-	-	-	-	175	475
2004-W	-	-	-	-	175	325
2005-W	-	-	-	-	175	325
2006-W	-	-	-	-	175	350
2007-W	-	-	-	-	175	285
2008-W	-	-	-	-	175	285
2010-W	-	-	-	-	175	285
2011-W	-	-	-	-	175	325
2012-W	-	-	-	-	175	300
2014-W	-	-	-	-	175	300
2015-W	-	-	-	-	175	250

1988-2015 Gold Eagles \$10 Quarter Ounce Proofs						
	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1988-P	-	-	-	-	475	650
1989-P	-	-	-	-	475	675
1990-P	-	-	-	-	475	700
1991-P	-	-	-	-	450	600
1992-P	-	-	-	-	475	700
1993-P	-	-	-	-	500	800
1994-W	-	-	-	-	475	650
1995-W	-	-	-	-	475	650
1996-W	-	-	-	-	475	725
1997-W	-	-	-	-	475	725

1988-2015 Gold Eagles \$10 Quarter Ounce Proofs						
	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1998-W	-	-	-	-	450	650
1999-W	-	-	-	-	500	750
2000-W	-	-	-	-	500	725
2001-W	-	-	-	-	500	775
2002-W	-	-	-	-	450	750
2003-W	-	-	-	-	425	600
2004-W	-	-	-	-	475	625
2005-W	-	-	-	-	475	600
2006-W	-	-	-	-	450	550
2007-W	-	-	-	-	450	550
2008-W	-	-	-	-	475	675
2010-W	-	-	-	-	475	575
2011-W	-	-	-	-	450	600
2012	-	-	-	-	450	575
2013	-	-	-	-	450	600
2014	-	-	-	-	450	575
2015	-	-	-	-	400	500

1986-2015 Gold Eagles \$25 Half Ounce Proofs						
	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1987-P	-	-	800	825	950	1400
1988-P	-	800	825	850	975	1650
1989-P	850	900	1000	1000	1250	4750
1990-P	1000	1000	1000	1000	1250	5500
1991-P	-	-	-	800	950	1400
1992-P	-	-	-	875	975	1500
1993-P	-	-	-	800	1000	16000
1994-W	-	-	-	800	950	1400
1995-W	-	-	-	800	950	1250
1996-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
1997-W	-	-	-	800	900	1250
1998-W	-	-	-	800	875	1250
1999-W	-	-	-	800	875	2250
2000-W	-	-	-	800	900	1000
2001-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2002-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2003-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2004-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2005-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2006-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2007-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2008-W	-	-	-	800	875	1250
2010-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2011-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2012-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2013-W	-	-	-	800	875	1000
2014-W	-	-	-	800	950	1000
2015-W	-	-	-	-	750	900

1986-2015 Gold Eagles \$50 One Ounce Proofs						
	MS65	MS66	MS67	MS68	MS69	MS70
1986-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2250
1987-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2400
1988-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2400
1989-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2450
1990-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2500
1991-W	-	-	-	1500	1750	3500
1992-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	3000
1993-W	-	-	-	1500	1800	4100
1994-W	-	-	-	1500	1750	2500
1995-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2500
1996-W	-	-	-	1500	1750	3000
1997-W	-	-	-	1500	1700	2500
1998-W	-	-	-	1500	1700	4000
1999-W	-	-	-	1500	1800	3500
2000-W	-	-	-	1500	1750	2500
2001-W	-	-	-	1500	1750	3600
2002-W	-	-	-	1500	1750	2500
2003-W	-	-	-	1500	1750	2400
2004-W	-	-	-	1500	1750	2400
2005-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2000
2006-W	1500	1600	1650	1700	1750	2000
2006-W (reverse proof)	2150	2250	2400	2500	2750	4000
2007-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2000
2008-W	-	-	-	1600	1750	2250
2010-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2100
2011-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2300
2012-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2000
2013-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2000
2014-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	2000
2015-W	-	-	-	1500	1650	1750

Six Consecutive "Sevens"



These Crisp Uncirculated 2013 \$5.00 Federal Reserve notes start with six consecutive "sevens" followed by two spare numbers other than seven. Issued in District 2 (New York City, New York), each note is priced at only ...

\$19.50

One Ton of Foreign Coins

Mixed foreign coins by the pound are probably one of our best sellers. However, we have bought too much. We have just purchased over a ton (2,000 pounds) of mixed foreign coins. This mixture includes coins from countries all over the globe. We need to sell these coins in bulk and we need to sell them quick. Buy now and receive FREE of charge, a genuine ancient coin with each 10 pound purchase.

- 10 Pounds with 1 Free Ancient ... **\$129.50**
- 20 Pounds with 2 Different Free Ancients ... **\$239.50**
- 30 Pounds with 3 Different Free Ancients ... **\$329.50**

200,000 Presidential Political Buttons!

Yes, you read it correctly, 200,000 Presidential political buttons! This collection we just purchased is so massive that we are able to offer over 250 different buttons, all in near mint to mint condition. Starting in the 1930's, you will receive one of each of the following candidates: Franklin Roosevelt, Alf Landon, Wendell Willkie, Thomas Dewey, Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson. There will also be representation of every Democratic and Republican Presidential candidate starting with John F. Kennedy and ending with Barack Obama. You will receive Democratic, Republican plus third party candidates, Presidential hopeful buttons as well as Inaugural buttons. Sizes will range from 7/8 inch to full picture 3 inch buttons. We guarantee you will be delighted. Over 250 different buttons are priced at only ...

\$99.50

- Five Lots (over 1,250 buttons) ... **\$450.00**
- Ten Lots (over 2,500 buttons) ... **\$795.00**

1926 Near 6 Canadian Nickel



This scarce date Canadian nickel features King George V on the obverse

and two maple leaves on the reverse. With a mintage of less than one million, it is considered one of the semi-key dates of the collection. We offer Fine or better pieces, which catalog at \$7.00, for only...

\$4.95

Ten coins for ... **\$39.50**

BU Buffalo Nickels

All MS-60 or better			
1936	\$14.95	1937	14.95
1936-S	27.50	1937-S	27.50

A Golden Button



This 7/8 inch campaign button features the Republican candidate for 1964, Barry Goldwater. Complete with union labeling on the reverse, this "Golden" button is priced at only...

\$3.95

Ten for ... **\$29.50**

Silver Proof "S" Roosevelt

Dimes

1997-S	\$13.95	2009-S	\$7.95
2000-S	4.50	2010-S	8.95
2003-S	5.95	2011-S	11.95
2005-S	5.95	2013-S	11.95
2007-S	5.95	2014-S	11.95
2008-S	7.95		

1931-S Lincoln Cents

With a mintage of only 866,000 pieces, this coin is a great buy at these low prices. We have the following grades available:

- Fine condition ... **\$99.50**
- Very Fine Condition ... **\$104.50**
- Extra Fine Condition ... **\$139.50**

George Washington Bicentennial Button



In 1932 (and earlier) a number of unique buttons (approximately 7/8") were issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth. We have just purchased a collection containing approximately twenty of these near mint commemorative buttons that we can offer to you. At our low asking price, these will sell quickly. Every button in this collection is different, and each priced at only...

\$29.50

Ten Different ... **\$275.00**

In Memory of St. Stephen



This large 36MM silver coin dated 1938 was minted in Budapest to commemorate "Hungary's Greatest King", Saint Stephen, who ruled from 1001-1038. During his reign, he established the Kingdom of Hungary, encouraged Christianity as a religion and abolished tribal divisions. He was also famous for his generosity and righteousness. We offer this five Pengo coin in Choice AU/Unc condition. A total of 600,000 coins were minted beginning on August 12, 1938 but many were recalled and melted by the Hungarian Government during WWII. We offer this scarce silver coin for only...

\$29.50

Good Mercury Dimes

1921	\$47.50	1921-D	\$59.50
Both for ... \$99.50			

The First Anniversary



In 1933, Hitler's Nazi Party was born in Germany. For twelve long years, this party of irrational ideology and manipulation controlled Germany and many of its neighboring countries, with hopes of one day achieving world domination. In 1934, to commemorate the first anniversary of Nazi rule, silver 2 Mark and 5 Mark coins were issued featuring the Potsdam-Garrison Church, the first year of rule (1933) and the infamous swastika. We offer both coins, grading VF/XF.

- 2 Marks ... **\$17.50**
- 5 Marks ... **\$29.50**
- Both Coins ... **\$44.50**

"I Like Ike" License Plate

The year was 1956, a presidential election year. As in the previous election (1952), it was the Republican incumbent and World War II General, Dwight D. Eisenhower against his Democratic opponent Adlai Stevenson. When the votes were counted on November 6, Ike would be victorious again, defeating Stevenson by over 9 million popular votes with an electoral advantage of 457-73. From this 1956 election, we offer this unique "I Like Ike" license plate. Sponsored by the committee to re-elect the President,



this approximately 12" x 6" license plate is constructed on thick paper stock and colored red, white and blue. We offer this Mint condition piece for only...

\$19.50

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5. Due to fluctuations in the market, prices are subject to change.
6. All items are subject to prior sale.
7. Grading is subjective, and is based on years of experience. It will be equivalent or better than Photograde or B & D in most cases.
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9. Second choices are appreciated.

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LOOTED TREASURES



Workers inspect gold bars stashed by the Nazis in Germany's Heilbron salt mines.

The Nazis Take Over Europe's Wealth

by David Thomason Alexander

Buried treasure has always held powerful appeal for coin collectors and the general public as well.

Pirate lore and the search for sunken treasure ships on the Spanish Main have enthralled readers since the 1700s. Famous landside treasures have included the saga of the ever-mysterious Oak Island treasure of Nova Scotia. More recent is the tale of the “Kruger Millions” of South Africa’s 1899-1902 Anglo-Boer War, a semi-legendary gold hoard that has yet to be discovered.

Offering less romance but possibly greater value are the vast treasures of paintings, sculpture, manuscripts, books and precious metal in the form of coins, medals and bullion plundered from German citizens, especially Jews, after the Nazi takeover in 1933. This wholesale domestic looting was then extended to all parts of occupied Europe by the Nazi forces between 1939 and 1945.

GETTY IMAGES



Piled high against the cavern's walls were thousands of bars of gold, boxes of gold bullion, bales of foreign currency and numerous art masterpieces, as well as the majority of the reserve from the German Central Bank.



Poland made extensive use of armored trains during its initial resistance to German occupation. Given that Poland had its own armored trains to start with, it's easy to imagine the Nazis still having access to one in the waning days of the war.

Germany's agonizing defeat in 1945 left un-guessed amounts of treasure still to be found in postwar Europe, and the descent of the Iron Curtain assured that in the East, private treasure hunting would be prohibited until the fall of communism in the early 1990s.

Wholesale art theft goes back, of course, to ancient times. The famous bas-reliefs on the Arch of Titus in Rome show in detail the seizure of sacred vessels from the Jewish Temple in Jerusalem, including the Menorah that is now depicted on the coat of arms of the State of Israel.

MORE MODERN PRECEDENT for Adolf Hitler's looting of European art treasures was set by Napoleon Bonaparte as head of the victorious French Army of Italy in the 1790s.

Revolutionary France was effectively bankrupt and her poorly supplied, often ragged soldiers frequently went unpaid and lived off loot seized from conquered cities and provinces. Several desirable

issues of silver talers from German bishoprics bear inscriptions noting their striking from confiscated sacred vessels of cathedrals and monasteries.

General Bonaparte, soon to become Emperor Napoleon, wasted little time during his Italian campaigns in seizing sculpture, paintings, gold and silver for shipment off to Paris.

Ancient statues of the gods of the Tiber and Nile, the Apollo Belvedere and the Laocoön Group and the four monumental bronze horses of Saint Mark's Cathedral in Venice were only a few of the works that arrived in Paris to become units of the new Musée Napoléon. Dozens of other famous artworks continued to arrive and were showcased in an epic two-day triumphal parade in July 1797.

Dominique Vivant Denon, whose name appears on many French medals hailing Napoleon's victories and achievements, was head of a special commission appointed to administer this loot.

If Napoleon showed how "official loot-

ing" could work, the Congress of Vienna showed after his fall in 1815 how restitution could be accomplished. An Allied commission led by the greatest European sculptor, Antonio Canova, was created to identify lawful owners and return their artworks.

Another lesson for the 20th century was the number of owners of works that could not be found or have their art returned despite Canova's best efforts. Some hundreds of these works still remain in Paris today. The Allies themselves seized Napoleonic art, notably the titanic marble statue of Napoleon as Mars the Peacemaker, sculpted by Canova in 1802-06.

Intensely disliked by Napoleon, this heroic 16-ton nude statue was sold by newly restored King Louis XVIII, crated and shipped to London as a huge trophy of war to be set up in the Duke of Wellington's town palace, Apsley House.

THE STORY OF NAZI art looting is rooted in the personality and early career of Adolf Hitler. As a young man and aspiring artist in Vienna, Hitler sought admission to the Imperial Academy of Fine Art and blamed the Jews and representatives of modern art for his rejection.

In his testament of hate, *Mein Kampf*, he denounced nearly all modern art, contemptuously dismissing it as "degenerate art."

In 1937, four years after taking power, Hitler acted, ordering the removal of some 16,000 works from the collections of German state museums.

In July 1937, the Haus der Kunst in Munich opened a widely publicized Exhibition of Degenerate Art. The opening included a flaming speech by Hitler and denunciatory radio address by Minister of Propaganda and People's Enlightenment Joseph Goebbels.

The plan was to sell the confiscated art and devote the money to creating a new European Museum of Art, or *Führermuseum*, at Linz in the former Austria. However, officially condemned art proved hard to sell and in March 1939 some 6,000 items were publicly burned in the courtyard of the Berlin fire department, just as thousands of books had been incinerated earlier.

Corruption now crept quietly into this process as paintings were sold "off the books" in Switzerland and America by the Nazi art dealers who had been in charge of the initial seizures. Nazi leaders at the highest levels jumped in, siphoning off desired rarities from the trove of confiscated art. Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering became notorious for his limitless appetite for stolen art.

AFTER THE OUTBREAK of war in September 1939, the German armed forces and the Nazi Party plunged into full-scale looting of occupied territories. First to be overrun was Poland, a country partitioned



In the early 2000s, Stack's Bowers Galleries auctioned one of four known silver pattern 1942 five-reichsmark coins bearing Hitler's portrait.



Gold Wound Badges were awarded to survivors of the July 20, 1944 bomb attempt on Hitler's life.

with the Soviet Union and which Hitler planned to annihilate. Germany had retained West Prussia, Posen and Silesia in 1919, adding about half of prewar Poland in 1939.

Nazi plans included the elimination of the Polish educated classes and the resettlement of all occupied Polish territory with Germans and "Aryan" colonists from Western Europe. All of Poland's national artistic patrimony was to be confiscated, a loss estimated at a total of \$20 billion.

Fatally compromising chances of postwar restitution were the Yalta agreements, which guaranteed that Joseph Stalin would retain eastern Poland, which he had seized as an ally of Hitler. Displaced Poles from these regions would be resettled further west by expelling the German inhabitants. Savage fighting with the Red Army in 1944-45 devastated these provinces and created vast confusion during which great quantities of loot disappeared for decades.

On the Western Front, the rapid German advances through the Netherlands, Belgium and France saw the intervention of the *Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg für die Besetzten Gebiete* (ERR), an agency named for Nazi Party theoretician Alfred Rosenberg but effectively led by Reichsmarschall Goering.

In his enthusiasm, the omnivorous Goering acquired some 600 looted works for his own collection. Hundreds of Old Masters were seized, with many sent to Hitler himself, with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop joining enthusiastically in the looting.

Much material was first stored and picked over at Paris' Musée Jeu de Paume, where Goering segregated his acquisitions from the other treasures confiscated by the Nazi regime.

EARLY IN THE WAR, official seizures of art were generally well documented and items shipped to Germany were methodically accounted for, especially items earmarked for the proposed *Führermuseum*. When Allied saturation bombing began and Goering's Luftwaffe proved unable to defend the Fatherland, both the national art collections and the vast store of confiscated art had to be secured.

Entire museum collections were quickly evacuated and stored in deep Alpine salt mines and other available underground facilities such as Merkers, Altausee and Siegen. Plans were rushed forward for an impregnable Alpine Redoubt to shelter leaders of the Nazi regime.

However, Hitler soon decided to die in the ruins of Berlin and ordered his architect, Albert Speer, to begin the deliberate destruction of German industry before the Allies arrived.

Families of officers who surrendered were ordered shot to discourage desertion and the Red Army was unrestrained in its liquidation of captured German soldiers and frequently of civilians. The resulting confusion, especially on the Eastern Front, became worse month by month.

On the Western Front, the Allies created the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives organization (MFAR) to locate and save Nazi art repositories. Top brass including Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar Bradley and George S. Patton took an active role in supporting the efforts of MFAR's "Monument Men," headed by Capt. Walter Farmer, recently portrayed in a hit movie.

WARTIME TREASURE IS a broad term, including national gold reserves and the contents of bank vaults, museums and private collections, as well as items scooped up by individual soldiers. Thus, an American GI

taking part in the occupation in the historic Harz Mountain town of Quedlinburg looted a priceless medieval illuminated manuscript of the *Book of Psalms*, famous as the Quedlinburg Psalter.

Looting by common soldiers was risky, as higher authority theoretically had to approve a soldier's possessions before any item could be sent home to America. The Psalter made it, only to remain in hiding for more than 60 years after the war, when it came to light upon the veteran's death.

Showing rare self-possession, the looter's family agreed to return the Psalter to the German government as a national treasure, but only in exchange for a whopping IRS tax credit of more than \$3 million.

The late John J. Ford Jr., a leading American coin dealer in the postwar era, demonstrated the value of knowledge. Serving in intelligence operations late in the war, Ford expressed regret in the years afterward because his unit was in the second wave of the U.S. Army to storm Hitler's mountain retreat of Berchtesgaden in the Bavarian Alps. The first wave grabbed everything that was out in plain sight, and Ford had to ransack locked and hidden spaces.

In his search, he acquired many amazing finds, notably Hitler's personal silver table service, each piece bearing the *Hoheitszeichen* of eagle on swastika and Gothic (*Fraktur*) initials *A.H.*

Knowing what to grab helped. Auctioned by Stack's-Coin Galleries in the early 2000s was one of four known silver pattern 1942 five-reichsmark coins bearing Hitler's portrait and one of the special-issue Gold Wound Badges awarded to survivors of the July 20, 1944 bomb attempt on Hitler's life.

POSSIBLY THE MOST gaudy example of art looting was the Amber Room, the



▲ A replica of the Amber Room was completed in 2003, but the contents of the original have remained missing for decades.

◀ The whole Amber Room was disassembled and shipped to Saint Petersburg, Tsar Peter I's new capital, where it was re-erected in the Catherine Palace at Tsarskoi Selo.

590-square-foot palace hall paneled with more than six tons of Baltic amber, the rare gem material formed of fossilized resin that frequently contains preserved Pleistocene insects.

This glittering hall was first erected in Berlin City Palace in 1701 to celebrate the elevation of Friedrich III, Elector of Brandenburg, to royal rank as King Friedrich I of Prussia.

In the lordly way of kings, his son, Friedrich Wilhelm I, gave the entire room to visiting Tsar Peter I (Peter the Great) in 1716. The whole glittering hall was disassembled and shipped to Saint Petersburg, Peter's new capital, where it was re-erected in the Catherine Palace at Tsarskoi Selo.

After Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union began in 1941, as the Wehrmacht was approaching, Russian curators tried to take the room apart for safe storage, only to find that the amber was dry and brittle. Unwilling to risk the precious substance, the Russians tried to hide it under bland wallpaper. The German army soon conquered the area in its encirclement of Saint Petersburg, which Hitler vowed to destroy.

Wehrmacht Army Group North quickly found the hidden amber and in 36 hours had the entire hall disassembled and on a train back to the East Prussian port of Königsberg, where it was displayed in the castle. This port was then designated a central repository for art being evacuated from the East.

Gauleiter (regional party leader) Erich Koch, a major war criminal, deserted the port and both aerial firebombing and artillery bombardment assailed the city in August 1944 and April 1945.

During this fiery assault, the Amber Room, "Eighth Wonder of the World," vanished from verifiable history.

Soviet and Allied art investigators have

stated that it perished in the firebombing, but significant fragments have been found. Treasure hunters said they found these in a Lithuanian silver mine or submerged in a shallow lagoon; others place its location far west in the area of Wuppertal near the Rhine River.

Treasure or ghost treasure?

WE HAVE NOTED the massive confusion that resulted from the territorial changes and population shifts mandated at Yalta.

In 1944, the areas of German Silesia around Walbrich and Fürstentum castle were at the center of vast earthworks, excavations and tunneling connected with Project Riese (Underground Giant). These sites are now Wałbrzych and Castle Książ in the district of Wrocław, near the border of the Czech Republic.

Few people remain who knew anything about sites being developed as part of Project Riese in the 1930s by the Nazi war machine, and all records were apparently destroyed or lost by the crumbling German defense late in the final struggles. What the purpose of the elaborate expanse of known tunnels might have been is uncertain, but nothing of value has been taken from them.

An active rail line still runs through this economically depressed area, once the site of some gold mining. Identified tunnel openings are recorded (north-south) at Książ Castle and Complexes Jugowice, Włodarz, Rzecznka, Sobon, Osowka and Skolec, the last some 10 kilometers from the Czech frontier. Others might exist that are not yet mapped, and untraced sidings might split off from one or more tunnels big enough to house an armored train.

THE PRESENT RISE in regional excitement was triggered by reports of the deathbed confession of someone who helped hide

the train 70 years ago. Two treasure hunters, a German and a Pole, have publicly claimed that they actually have found the loot's location, which they are prepared to divulge to Polish authorities in exchange for a 10-percent finder's fee.

The allegation is that the treasure is aboard an armored train over 150 meters in length and consists of historical artifacts, chests of gold from the Bank of Breslau (now Wrocław), gems and art treasures. All would become property of the Polish government if actually found.

What makes this story different from other treasure fantasies is the involvement of an official of the national government, Deputy Culture Minister Piotr Zuchowski and a regional governor, Tomasz Smolarz.

In a news conference on Sept. 23, Zuchowski reported that examination of the site with ground-penetrating radar had left him "99-percent convinced" that the treasure had been found at last.

The hardheaded official emphasized that this was "an exceptional discovery," adding: "The train is 100 meters long and is protected. The fact that it is armored indicates it has a special cargo. We do not know what is inside the train ... probably military equipment, but also possibly jewelry, works of art and archival documents."

His warning of booby traps could prove timely for amateur diggers, not to mention the risk of cave-ins and other real perils of deep digging in long-abandoned underground galleries.

A real discovery could do wonders for the tattered economy of the region by boosting tourism, while perhaps restoring some part of the long-lost national treasures of Poland, a nation which has seen more than its share of suffering since 1939. ☺

COIN CAPSULE:

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

1967

Peace, Love and Special Mint Sets

The decade of the 1960s is often stereotyped as a period defined by racial unrest, the Vietnam War, the “hippie” movement, sweeping social changes and psychedelic music.



American television ran the gamut from wholesome, family-oriented fare like “The Andy Griffith Show” to hip, edgy comedy like “Rowan and Martin’s Laugh In”.



Perhaps no single year of the '60s better fits that image than 1967. It was a year that saw some of the most violent race riots of the 20th century and increasingly bloody battles in Vietnam.

The bloodshed gave rise to the Summer of Love, a peace movement that unfolded with the Monterey International Pop Music Festival, which was held in California during the month of June.

On June 12, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down all bans against interracial marriage in the “Loving v. Virginia” case, and the following day President Lyndon B. Johnson nominated Thurgood Marshall to become the High Court’s first black justice.

While the times they were a-changin’, so, too, was the nation’s pocket change. Massive revisions to the U.S. coinage system got under way in 1965, when Congress abolished the production of 90-percent-silver circulating coins.

That was the year copper-nickel clad dimes and quarters and 40-percent-silver-clad half dollars were introduced. At the same time, mint marks were removed from coins to serve as a deterrent to coin hoarding (which was caused not by collectors but by silver speculators), and the production of proof and regular uncirculated coin sets (better known as “mint sets”) was suspended.

In 1968, the U.S. Mint would resume the use of mint marks on its coins and simultaneously re-introduce proof sets and mint sets. But U.S. coin collectors of 1967 had to make do with Special Mint Sets. These government-issued sets contained examples of each of the five denominations then in production struck on special planchets that, especially in 1967, generally featured prooflike surfaces.

The cost of the Special Mint Set, which contained the clad coinage of the era, was \$4, or nearly twice as much as the 90-percent-silver proof sets that the Mint was selling for \$2.10 up through 1964. Needless to say, coin collectors in 1967 were

already viewing the numismatic golden era of the 1950s and early 1960s as part of the distant past.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY had seen better days as the U.S. population crossed the threshold of 200 million people in 1967. The median household income was \$7,200 a year, and the federal minimum wage was raised to \$1.40 an hour.

The price of an average new home was \$14,250, while \$125 paid a month’s worth of rent. Car connoisseurs had their choice of American-made muscle in 1967, with new Ford Mustangs and Chevrolet Camaros selling for around \$2,800 while the Dodge Charger raced off car lots for \$3,100.

A night out in a typical town could cost less than \$10 for two people, as gas was just 33 cents a gallon. A mere \$1.25 bought a movie ticket, and dinner could be bought at an average sit-down restaurant for less than \$3 per person. A first-class stamp was five cents, milk cost \$1.03 per gallon and a portable Sears black-and-white television was \$99.95.

President Johnson was often in the news throughout 1967, as he addressed the nation on matters ranging from the Vietnam War to social unrest and made remarks during his signing of the Public Broadcasting Act on Nov. 7.

The Public Broadcasting Act gave birth to the Public Broadcasting Service programming that generations of American children and adults alike would enjoy during the decades that followed.

While the arrival of PBS might be one of President Johnson’s highlights, the Democratic commander-in-chief was facing heat for the increasing violence in Vietnam and was quickly becoming an unpopular figure. By early 1968, he was vowing neither to run for reelection nor accept his party’s presidential nomination in that year’s White House race.



The crew of NASA's Apollo 1, (left to right) Gus Grissom, Ed White and Roger Chaffee, perished in a fire on the launch pad.



Young Vietnam War protesters marched at the Pentagon on October 21, 1967.

Meanwhile, Richard Nixon, who had served as vice president under President Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1953 through 1961, was building momentum during the fall of 1967 for a presidential election bid in 1968.

Nixon was defeated in his 1960 presidential run by John F. Kennedy and was unsuccessful in his California gubernatorial bid in 1962. However, Nixon had a strong reputation for foreign policy expertise and with many Americans displeased with issues unfolding on the domestic front, he and his advisers thought his chances for winning the election looked promising.

By September 1967, Nixon had organized headquarters in four states, and in December he was dubbed the “man to beat” by *Time* magazine.

THE SIX-DAY WAR erupted on June 5, when Israel began an air assault against Jordan, Syria and what was then known as

the United Arab Republic, or Egypt. The move helped Israel suppress Arab air capability and claim the Sinai Peninsula, West Bank and Gaza Strip. By June 11, fighting was over and Israel also had captured Jerusalem’s Old City, which it annexed.

On Oct. 26, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, officially took the title “Shahanshah,” or “King of Kings.” While he was already 26 years into his reign as shah, or “king,” he chose to wait until more than two decades to receive the title because he felt he “did not deserve it.”

The Vietnam War escalated throughout the year, with a buildup of U.S. troops numbering nearly 500,000 by December. U.S. aid to South Vietnam also was increased, totaling \$700 million during 1967.

In September, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara declared that a sensor-equipped barrier, referred to as a McNamara Line, would be constructed to block northern communist infiltration along the eastern side of the demilitarized zone. In November, as more U.S. military forces arrived in Vietnam, Gen. William Westmoreland declared: “I am absolutely certain that whereas in 1965 the enemy was winning, today he is certainly losing.”

ON JUNE 25, 400 million viewers on five continents tuned into “Our World,” a television special that became the first live satellite production broadcast internationally.

The show featured the live debut of the Beatles’ “All You Need Is Love.” John Lennon wrote the song specifically for the TV event, keeping it simple so that it could be easily understood across many languages. Some 10,000 technicians, producers and other staff members helped successfully air the 125-minute black-and-white program.

The Beatles were on a roll in 1967, releasing “Sgt. Pepper’s Lonely Hearts Club Band.” The British group’s eighth studio album spent 15 weeks at Number One on U.S. charts and an impressive 27 weeks atop Britain’s music standings, winning four Grammy Awards, including Album of the Year, in 1968.

While the Beatles had command of the charts, songs from several other artists claimed plenty of air time, including Lulu’s “To Sir With Love,” “Ruby Tuesday,” by The Rolling Stones, “I’m a Believer,” by The Monkees, “Light My Fire,” by The Doors, The Turtles’ “Happy Together” and “Respect,” by Aretha Franklin.

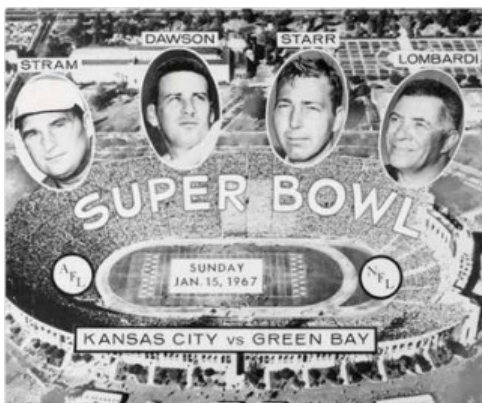
“Gilligan’s Island” ended its three-season CBS run on April 17, though the Skipper, Gilligan and the rest would not be rescued from their uncharted desert isle until the airing of a two-hour TV special more than a decade later.

On Sept. 9, NBC aired what would eventually serve as the pilot episode of “Rowan and Martin’s Laugh-In.” Other new programs that debuted during the fall included “The Carol Burnett Show,” “The Jerry Lewis Show,” “He & She” and “Kraft Music Hall.” Meanwhile, “The Beverly Hillbillies,” “I Dream of Jeannie,” “The Andy Griffith Show,” “The Ed Sullivan Show” and “Bonanza” all continued to attract millions of viewers each week.

Broadway also had its share of popular shows, including “Hallelujah, Baby!”—which premiered in 1967 and won the Tony Award for Best Musical. “Hallelujah, Baby!” explored the struggles black people endured during the Great Depression, World War II, the start of the civil rights movement and other trying times during the first six decades of the 20th century.

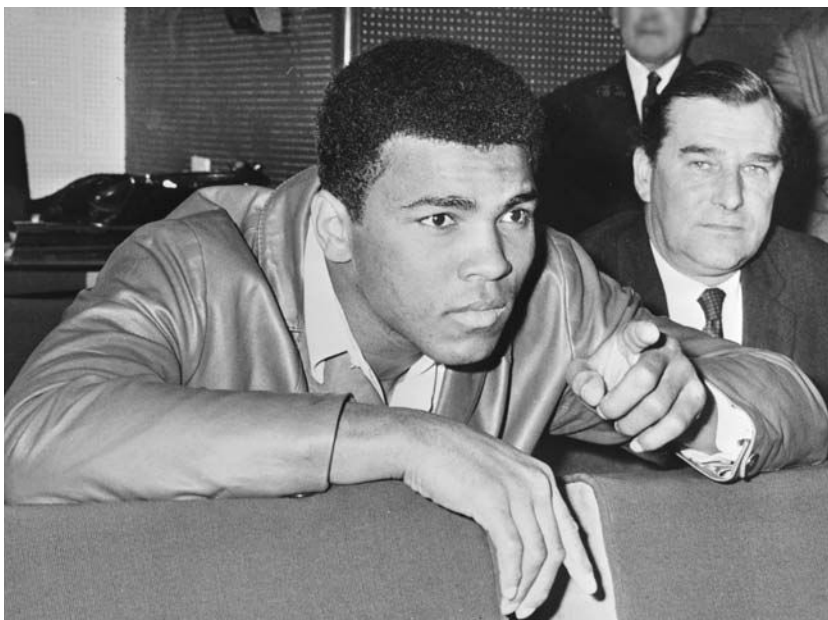
“How Now, Dow Jones,” “Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead” and “A Day in the Death of Joe Egg” were other shows playing to large audiences.

On the silver screen, “In the Heat of the Night” told the story of a black police detective from Philadelphia who is mistakenly arrested for murder by a white police chief in small-town Mississippi and, after proving his innocence, goes on to work with the chief to find the killer. Starring Sidney Poitier and Rod Steiger,



▲ On Jan. 15, the Green Bay Packers demolished the Kansas City Chiefs, 35 to 10, in the first “Super Bowl”.

► Boxing champion Muhammad Ali made the news after he refused to be inducted into the Armed Forces, citing his religious beliefs.



“In the Heat of the Night” earned multiple Academy Awards, including one for Best Picture.

“Guess Who’s Coming to Dinner,” “The Graduate,” “Bonnie and Clyde,” “Cool Hand Luke” and Walt Disney’s animated feature “The Jungle Book” also packed movie houses throughout the United States.

The Chosen is a 1967 novel by Chaim Potok that tells the story of two friends from a Brooklyn neighborhood who come of age during the tumultuous 1940s. Other top books from 1967 included *The Outsiders*, by S.E. Hinton, Gabriel Garcia Marquez’s *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, *Rosemary’s Baby*, by Ira Levin, and *Taran Wanderer*, by Lloyd Alexander.

WHILE U.S. COINAGE provided collectors with little excitement in 1967, Canada had a far more interesting numismatic year. In honor of the centennial of Canadian Confederation, our Northern neighbor redesigned all six of its circulating regular-issue coins.

The commemorative designs featured Canadian wildlife, including a rock dove on the one-cent piece, a rabbit on the nickel, a mackerel on the dime, a bobcat on the quarter, a howling wolf on the half dollar and a flying Canada goose on the dollar.

The six coins, four of which are 80-percent silver, also were issued in a prooflike set that remains popular in the secondary market. Coin collectors also could spring for a special 1967 Canada proof set, which included the six circulating coins plus a special \$20 gold piece featuring the Canadian coat of arms.

Back in the States, collectors were catching wind of plans to resume the production of regular proof sets sometime in 1968. Details on the new proof sets emerged by the time the October 1967 issue of *COINage* hit the shelves, with the editorial staff reporting that “the new proof sets will probably be produced in San Francisco, and a very high Treasury figure has told us off the record that the proof sets will bear ‘S’ mint marks.”

In that same issue of *COINage*, readers learned about the collapse of the coin roll market, which was hot during the early

1960s but had seen rougher times as the decade moved forward.

George Haylings examined the market trends and offered comparisons of the largely negative changes in roll prices between 1964 and 1967.

“We know that the newcomer to the coin field today is getting a ‘second chance.’ He is finding rolls priced at 1962 and 1963 prices,” Haylings wrote. “Bargains are evident in no matter what his choice may be. All uncirculated rolls took a drop of 50% to 60% during the past two-and-a-half years.”

The author’s examples included the 1960-D small-date Lincoln cent roll, which sold for \$20 during the boom times of 1964 but just \$7.25 in 1967. Another roll that took a hit during the slump was the 1949-S Roosevelt dime, which had a retail price of \$665 in 1964 but was selling for just \$385 three years later.

ON JAN. 27, 1967, NASA’s Apollo program was plunged into tragedy as a flash fire ignited inside the Apollo 1 space capsule during a launch-pad test procedure. Command Pilot Edward White, Commander Virgil “Gus” Grissom and Pilot Roger Chaffee all died in the capsule. The accident, which was attributed to several design and construction flaws, set the lunar landing program back by months.

The 25th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was adopted on Feb. 10. The new law clarifies the process for filling a vacancy in the office of the vice president and provides procedures to follow in the case of presidential disabilities.

Following three years of unsuccessful appeals of his 1964 conviction for



Ronald and Nancy Reagan celebrate his gubernatorial victory at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles



The last Special Mint Sets, which came out in 1965, were offered in 1967. They include proof-like specimens of the Lincoln cent, Jefferson nickel, copper-nickel clad Roosevelt dime and Washington quarter, and 40 percent silver Kennedy half dollar.

attempted bribery and jury tampering, labor union leader Jimmy Hoffa began serving a 13-year sentence at Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary in Pennsylvania in March. In 1971, President Richard Nixon would commute Hoffa's sentence and the notorious teamster walked from prison.

While Hoffa was grateful to be out of prison, he was angered by a condition in the early release that prevented him from taking part in union activities until 1980. By that time, Hoffa would not have been seen for five years, following his mysterious disappearance in 1975.

On April 4, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. delivered a speech at New York City's Riverside Church in which he condemned the Vietnam War. During the speech, King called for a unilateral ceasefire in the war and stressed the need for a "radical revolution of values" that would spread justice and love across the world.

The 1967 International and Universal Exposition, more commonly known as "Expo 67," was the year's World's Fair. Held in Montreal, Quebec, during Canada's centennial celebration, Expo 67 ran from April 27 through Oct. 29 and went

down as the 20th century's most successful World's Fair.

The event drew more than 50 million visitors and saw participation by 60 nations. The fair's attractions closed in phases after 1967 and were virtually all shut down by 1984. The American pavilion, which took the shape of a distinctive, 200-foot-high geodesic dome, stands today as the Montreal Biosphere on Saint Helen's Island.

ON JAN. 15, 1967, the National Football League's Green Bay Packers, led by quarterback Bart Starr, demolished the American Football League's Kansas City Chiefs, 35 to 10, in the First AFL-NFL World Championship Game. The annual football series, which is the culmination of post-season professional football playoff games, would be called the "Super Bowl" by the end of the 1960s.

The Toronto Maple Leafs held back the Montreal Canadiens, four games to two, to win hockey's Stanley Cup on May 2, and four days later jockey Bobby Ussery rode Proud Clarion to victory in the Kentucky Derby.

In July, the annual Wimbledon tennis championships saw Australian John Newcombe defeat Germany's Wilhelm Bungert for the men's title, while Billie Jean King brought home a win for the United States in her finals match against Britain's Ann Haydon-Jones.

On Oct. 12, the St. Louis Cardinals won the World Series in the seventh game, denying the Boston Red Sox once again in what served as a rematch of the 1946 Fall Classic.

The year also saw boxing champion Muhammad Ali make the news after he refused to be inducted into the Armed Forces, citing his religious beliefs and saying: "I ain't got no quarrel with those Viet Cong." He would be convicted of draft evasion and sentenced to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine and three-year ban from boxing. Ali managed to stay out of prison while his case was appealed and was back in the ring in 1970.

AS THE CHALLENGING numismatic effects of the 1965 Coinage Act played out, the U.S. government figured out that coin collectors were not the cause of the coin shortage of the early 1960s. Support grew among top officials, including individuals in the Treasury and Mint Director Eva Adams, to re-establish mint marks on coins.

Adams, who originally called for removal of mint marks to discourage coin collecting activities, threw her support behind Senate Bill S.1008, which repealed the prohibition of mint marks on U.S. coins.



3,048,667,100 Lincoln cents were made in 1967, the last year during the 1960s that U.S. coinage was struck without mint marks.



Perhaps one of the most popular mint-issued world coin sets is the 1967 proof-like set issued by Canada during the centennial of that nation's confederation. The reverses of the coins feature Canadian wildlife.

While the U.S. Mint would resume using mint marks in 1968, the coinage of 1967 bore no indication of its origin. The Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco mints collectively struck 3,048,667,100 Lincoln cents in 1967, all of which were made during the calendar year.

This was a noteworthy feat for the era, as date-freezing, which also was permitted under the 1965 Coinage Act, meant that millions of 1964-dated coins were made through the end of 1965, while 1965-dated coins were struck during the first half of 1966.

Meanwhile, U.S. minting facilities struck 107,325,800 Jefferson nickels, 2,244,007,320 Roosevelt dimes, 1,524,031,848 Washington quarters and 295,046,978 Kennedy half dollars.

Production of the 1967 Special Mint Sets, meanwhile, was at its lowest point during the product's three-year run, with just 1,863,344 being sold. The 1967 Special Mint Sets contain some of the finest-quality SMS coins of the mid-1960s. The U.S. Mint achieved truly prooflike surface quality on virtually all of its 1967 SMS coinage, and these sets are still held in relatively high regard by numismatists, compared with the 1965 and 1966 Special Mint Sets, which featured more lackluster coins.

While the 1967 Kennedy half dollar still contained a 40-percent-silver composition, dimes and quarters no longer had any silver content. Meanwhile, silver bullion hoarders were busily snapping up any of the 90-percent-silver dimes, quarters and half dollars that remained in circulation.

By the end of the 1960s, there would be nearly 6.9 billion copper-nickel-clad Roosevelt dimes and more than 4.7 billion copper-nickel-clad Washington quarters in circulation. Ninety-percent-silver coinage, which became more intrinsically valuable as silver prices increased in the late 1960s, would be a rare sight in pocket change by 1970.

Though the U.S. Mint was preoccupied with the monumental task of replacing circulating silver coinage with new copper-nickel coins, the Mint managed to also strike millions of coins for several foreign nations in 1967. These included a variety of denominations for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, and the Philippines.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS filed a patent for the first handheld calculator in 1967. The miniature computer, which could perform all basic arithmetic operations, featured 18 keys and a visual output that could display up to 12 digits on a small screen.



The American Numismatic Association dedicated its Colorado Springs, Colorado, headquarters in 1967.

During their mass-market debut in the early 1970s, handheld calculators cost upwards of \$300 and weighed in at over one pound each.

A young, slender model named Twiggy was turning heads in 1967. The blonde British teenager, whose birth name was Lesley Hornby, would become one of the first international models as she rose to fame in a series of *Vogue* shoots, including several appearances on the fashion magazine's cover. Her arrival at John F. Kennedy Airport in March 1967 was a major press event, with *The New Yorker*, *Life* and *Newsweek* all chronicling her rising stardom on fashion runways around the world.

A major tornado outbreak on April 21 killed 58 people in the Chicago metropolitan area, with 45 tornadoes ravaging the region and injuring thousands of people.

On July 29, a 6.5-magnitude earthquake in Caracas, Venezuela, killed 236 as it rocked the capital city and caused more than \$100 million in property damage. In September, Hurricane Beulah killed nearly 700 people along a path that stretched from the Caribbean over the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico and ended over southern Texas and northern Mexico.

THE AMERICAN Numismatic Association officially dedicated and opened its new Colorado Springs headquarters on June 10, 1967. Later that summer, the ANA held its annual convention in Miami, Florida.

July 10 was "Decimal Day" in New Zealand, which officially abandoned the complex imperial currency system consisting of pounds, shillings and pence. The new monetary basis would be built around the dollar and cent, much like the U.S. and Canadian currency systems.

The J.V. McDermott specimen of the 1913 Liberty Head nickel sold on Aug. 11 at the Miami ANA convention for a then-record \$46,000. The coin's buyer, Aubrey Bebee and his wife, Adeline, would donate the coin to the ANA in 1989, and today the rare nickel is on display at the association's Money Museum in Colorado Springs.

While roll prices had taken a sharp price hit during the second half of the 1960s, the prices of many key-date and type U.S. coins had increased over the course of the decade. For example, the 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent, which sold for \$65 in Fine-12 condition in 1961, was advertised for \$125 in a similar grade during 1967.

The 1932-D and 1932-S Washington quarters had enjoyed similar increases during that same period, from \$5 and \$3, respectively, in Good-4 to \$33 and \$35. A Good-4 specimen of the 1875-S twenty-cent piece had more than doubled in value, from \$8 to \$19, and the 1799 Draped Bust silver dollar in that same grade had nearly quadrupled in value, from \$20 to \$75.

THE COINAGE OF 1967 remains common today and is therefore plentiful in the market. Many financially well-heeled numismatists will focus their efforts on acquiring high-grade examples, which are quite scarce and can sell for hundreds of dollars apiece or more. However, those who are collecting coins with rather limited budgets can find a plethora of bargains in 1967 coinage.

The 1967 Special Mint Sets sell for around \$11, while decent uncirculated singles of the four of the five different 1967 U.S. coins can be had for \$1 to \$2 each, with the 40 percent-silver-clad Kennedy half dollar selling for closer to \$5.

While the social tensions of 1967 eventually cooled, the Summer of Love warmed pop culture and much of mainstream America to the growing hippie movement.

The darker side of "free love" involved rampant drug use, but the flower children's message of peace would carry on loud and clear in the era's colorful music, which still resonates with millions today. ☺



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Made in USA



For Certified coins
holds all popular slabs, titled albums available

stock#	pages	pockets
CA0002	2	18
CA0003	3	27
CA0004	4	36
CA0005	5	45



With plastic holders for uncertified coins

stock#	pages	holders
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HA0003	3	60
HA0004	4	80
HA0005	5	100
HA0006	6	120



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For Proof Sets

stock#	title	price
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PSA131	Natl.Pk. 25c	26.50
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Total Collector home page

Beckett Media Introduces an Organizational Program

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

There's a useful new resource for coin hobbyists looking for a better way to organize their collections, determine what their coins are worth and augment or otherwise modify what they have.

It's called COINage Total Collector, and it was devised by Beckett Media, the company that owns this magazine. What it is, in brief, is an online inventorying, pricing and trading tool designed specifically for coin collectors.

Recently, Beckett invited me to try this new resource. Always interested in checking out the latest thing, I readily agreed to give Total Collector a whirl.

I logged in and started pecking around the software, which is offered as an online subscriber service on the Beckett Media website, www.beckett.com/coins, so there is no need to download any programs or use physical media, such as a DVD-ROM disc.

This is probably the first thing that appealed to me about Total Collector—its easy accessibility. It's nice not having to

insert a disc to use this program, let alone remembering where I would have put the disc on my cluttered office desk.

Once I logged onto the Total Collector website, I was introduced to an illustrated list of U.S. coins, each of which is broken down by year and mint mark, and even die variety. All of the issues in a given series are listed in a spreadsheet format, along with check boxes you can use to organize how many examples you have, want or are willing to trade. If I click on a listing for any given series, I can learn all the basic information about that coin.

For example, I clicked on the entry for 1878 7-Tail-Feather Morgan dollars. On the left side of my screen, I saw that George T. Morgan designed that coin, 9,759,300 pieces were minted, the coin measures 38.1 millimeters in diameter and it has a precious metal weight of 0.773 ounce.

Off to the right side of the screen, there were two pricing columns. One provided values for "raw" (unslabbed) examples of the coin and the other reflected market prices for graded, or certified, specimens. Below that, there were several clickable

options, including the opportunity to buy 1878 7-Tail-Feather Morgan dollars from any other registered users who had examples they wished to sell or trade.

There also were options that allowed me to search for that coin on eBay or watch for any 1878 7-Tail-Feather Morgans that might become available within the COINage Total Collector marketplace. If necessary, I also could submit a data correction (because nothing is perfect, right?).

As I maneuvered around Total Collector for a while, checking out this and that, I realized that the inventorying feature reminded me of something that I (and many other coin collectors) had used years ago, but in book form.

When I was a young collector in the early 1990s, Whitman offered a small, white-colored pocketbook in which collectors could inventory their coins, right down to the grade and number of pieces owned for any given issue. It was called "The Whitman Official Check List and Record Book," and it was an illustrated inventorying guide that included both U.S. and Canadian coins and provided

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Total Collector subscription page

mintages and other basic information for all coin series.

The guide, which is still published today in a more elaborate form, is very handy. However, I recall wishing when I was a kid that the inventory book also would include pricing data for each of the coins so I could more easily see how much my collection was worth.

Of course, I could have cross-referenced the coins I marked off in my Whitman checklist with any coin price guide, such as *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (aka "The Red Book"). Still, it would have been convenient to have all of this information in one handy resource. That is what COINage Total Collector offers.

Additionally, there is a marketplace component, which brings together registered users and coin dealers for buying, selling and trading opportunities. Having patronized countless online coin dealers over the last decade (though I still frequent my local bricks-and-mortar coin shop), I see how the incorporation of an online coin marketplace with the inventorying software will prove very handy for users.

Intrigued by the multiple features and easy functionality Total Collector offers, I wanted to learn more about who designed this resource and where the software will be going from here.

As I found out, Total Collector is the digital culmination of blood, sweat and tears, and probably more than a few pots of coffee. Even better, it turns out the two guys who designed this practical resource are hobbyists themselves.

Building Total Collector

COINage Total Collector software developers Dan Hitt and Eric Norton are two avid collectors who enjoy what they do. Both are lifelong hobbyists, though their backgrounds originally were rooted more

in the sports card realm, which is especially the case with Norton.

However, both have collected coins throughout their lives, as well, and Norton says he's recently developed a special affinity for "Mercury" dimes.

"I started collecting at the age of 7 or 8," Norton says.

"Dan's been collecting since the age of the dinosaurs," he quips.

I learn that Norton is 34, but I am simply told that Hitt is "older than Eric."

Hitt has been a hobbyist for decades.

"I've been collecting cards and coins my whole life," he says. "I've known people [in various hobby fields] since the early 1980s, and I got involved at an early age."

"I've made a career in the collectibles industry, and I don't take that for granted," he goes on. "I represent the type of collector who dabbles in a lot of different things."

Norton, too, is a multifaceted hobbyist with many friends who have similar collecting habits. "A lot of the guys I've dealt with in the card market dual with coins," he says.

Hitt adds: "Baseball [card] and coin collecting have similar demographics."

In part, it was with this in mind that Beckett Media purchased COINage in May 2014, during the magazine's 50th year of publication. As Hitt and Norton explain, Beckett was originally involved in the sports card industry.

As the story goes, James Beckett, who started his career as a statistician, became a leading authority in the sports card market throughout the late 1970s and early 1980s. He first published *Beckett Baseball Card Monthly* in 1984, and the widely embraced periodical helped drive the early success of Beckett Media, which is based in Dallas, Texas.

In 1995, when the Internet was still in its commercial infancy, Beckett created a

searchable website that brought together collectibles dealers and hobbyists. Within a decade, sales via Beckett Marketplace topped \$13 million and some 160 dealers were affiliated with the site. This led to the creation of price guides and inventorying software, which would later become the model for Hitt and Norton's similar offering for coin collectors.

"It was natural to put this info from the price guide online in the 1990s, and back then there weren't many collectibles sites around like there are today," Norton recalls.

Hitt chimes in: "We've been successful to marry print and online resources. We feel we can help the industry by bridging the gap between buyer, seller and trader."

Hitt says the card inventorying and pricing software seemed as if it also could benefit coin hobbyists who were looking for a convenient method for cataloging their collections.

"The idea [for COINage Total Collector] certainly came about from the card software, which we've had for over a decade now," he notes.

Hitt explains that the concept of applying the card inventorying technology to the numismatic side is not brand new.

"We've had the idea for years and years to bring this technology into the coin market," he says.

One of the difficult tasks, however, was differentiating Total Collector from the resources already available in the collectible coin industry.

"The coin market is well served with several price guides," Hitt observes. "We knew the coin market did not need another price guide. We led the card industry, but felt that we could provide a niche service in the coin market."

An area where Hitt and Norton felt they could uniquely service the collector was in bringing together a multitude of different

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information and trading resources.

"Coin information is fragmented," Norton comments. "With Total Collector, it's an all-in-one place where everything is available with just a few clicks."

In their experience with sports card software, the two developers have learned over the years what the collecting community in general is looking for.

"We've learned a lot from the card software, but starting from scratch with the coin software allowed us to add modules that we didn't have with the cards, provide more functions and certainly improve ease of use," Hitt says. "Remember, we originally built the card platform years ago; technology has improved so much since then."

Even with a general template in mind, building Total Collector for the coin hobbyist was no simple task.

"Our goal was to build a useful software piece for anyone, from novice to expert and for all areas in between, to catalog and inventory their collections and to easily buy, sell or trade their coins," Hitt says.

The software took more than a year to develop and had a soft launch in late 2013.

"It took us most of 2013 to build the software, which involved testing, researching, adding functionality and doing all the steps that building a complicated piece of software requires," Norton explains.

"It definitely was a many-months-long process to be able to create the software," he adds. "The process involves adding functionality, adding buy/sell/trade features, adding raw sales data and putting it in an all-in-one, simple, easy-to-use platform."

The goal, Hitt says, was to create something that speaks to everybody in the coin market.

"We really wanted to make software that's attractive to anyone in the industry and suited for trade. The idea is to bring buyers and sellers together and allow them to interact on an electronic trading platform."

Even though many aspects of the sports card program could be implemented in a numismatic platform, there are several distinct differences between the card industry and the coin market.

"The coin market is a lot more volatile than the card market," Hitt says. "This is especially the case with precious metals."

As it turned out, Norton and Hitt were early in the conceptual phase for Total Collector during 2011 when the bullion market was on fire and silver was pushing \$50 an ounce.

"That activity created a direction for the software," Hitt recalls. "We built our software when the market was red-hot."

"With Total Collector, keeping up with the daily price changes is something that we have worked into the program," Norton says. Indeed, all bullion prices are updated every day.

In addition to frequent price changes, another area where the sports card and coin markets differ greatly is in the specific grading structure that has long been a critical element in the coin industry.

Notably, collectible cards are graded on a 10-point scale, whereas coins are evaluated on a 70-point scale. For that reason, COINage Total Collector allows users to inventory their coins down to precise grading thresholds, including intermediate grades such as VF-35, XF-45, AU-53, AU-55, AU-58, MS-61, etc.

What's to come

After trying out all the bells and whistles with COINage Total Collector, I would say to my fellow numismatists that it's worth giving a try.

Frankly, I'm a pen-and-paper guy, and that's why I have usually preferred hard-copy checklists and inventory sheets over digital media. However, I've had friends lose virtually all of their personal belongings in a hurricane. What would happen if a natural disaster or even, say, a fire



BOOK NOTES



A Travel Guide for World Coin Collectors •
Women on Coins • Civil War Tokens

by Mike Thorne, Ph.

December means it's the gift-giving time of year again. If you have a coin collector on your list, a numismatic book is always appropriate. In this article, I'm going to review three new ones that are well worth your consideration.

The Numismatourist, by Howard M. Berlin

This title is particularly appropriate for the coin collector who also likes to travel. Berlin is a world traveler, having visited more than 50 countries on five continents. During these trips, he has toured museums and the knowledge he has gained about numismatic collections informed the "World Destinations" column he wrote for *WorldWide Coins* magazine.

A writer of incredibly varied interests, Berlin has written on such disparate topics as "electronic circuit design, financial markets, numismatics and the cinema," in addition to his articles about travel.

The Numismatourist is subtitled "The Only Worldwide Travel Guide to Museums, Mints, and Other Places of Interest for the Numismatist." This subtitle summarizes what you'll find in the book: information about places to go and things to see for the traveling numismatist.

In the United States, the venues reviewed by Berlin are often what you would expect to find in a book such as this: places such as the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.; the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia; and the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum of the American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs.

In addition, Berlin reviews quite a few sites in the U.S. that are not so obvious, such as the New Orleans Mint Museum, the Newman Money Museum in St. Louis and the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago.

TO GIVE YOU the flavor of what you'll find in Berlin's listings, I'll describe one of the U.S. venues he discusses: the Money Museum at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

Following a brief introduction, Berlin describes the Truman Coin Collection, which is on loan from the Truman Presidential Library and Museum.

Formed by President Harry S. Truman's secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder, the collection consists of 450-plus coins that are examples of Mint-produced coins from each U.S. president's time in office, beginning with George Washington and ending, presumably, with Harry Truman.

The Money Museum contains a number of interactive exhibits, one of which is an opportunity for a visitor to lift a solid gold bar that was produced at the San Francisco Mint



Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Money Museum, Nagoya city, Japan

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in 1959. The bar weighs 389.27 troy ounces, which is equivalent to 27.4 pounds.

With gold at \$1,133.70 as I write this, the bar is worth a little more than \$440,000. At the time the book was written, the bar was worth nearly \$619,000. A display with the bar indicates the fluctuating price of the bar, depending on the changing market value of the precious metal.

At the end of his entry for the Money Museum, Berlin provides useful information such as the address, telephone numbers, hours of operation and what you'll need to gain access to the collection (for example, a driver's license or a passport for foreign travelers). He also tells how to get to the venue by public transportation and includes Internet addresses.

Outside North America, some regions have more entries than others, undoubtedly reflecting the author's travel preferences. For example, in the Central America and Caribbean region, the

only entry discussed is the Numismatic Museum in Havana, Cuba, and there are just three such entries in the whole of South America. Mexico has no entries at all and doesn't even appear in the Index.

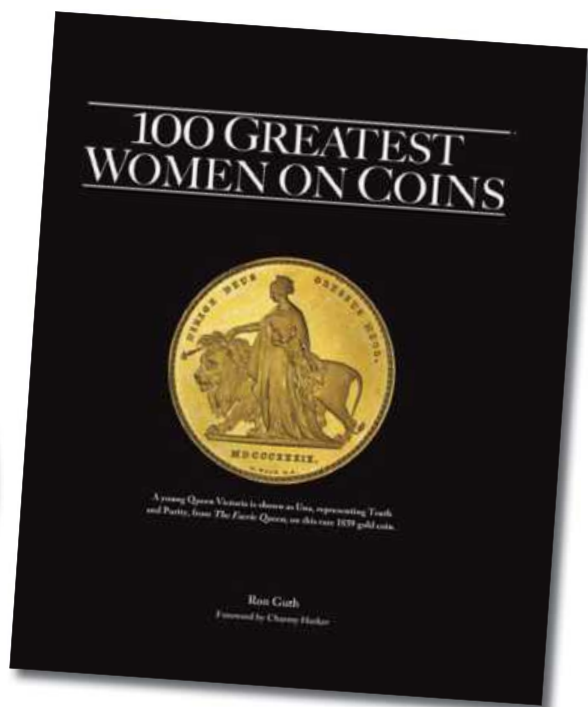
Western Europe receives extensive coverage, and I even found one venue that I toured recently: the Roman Baths at Bath, England. The full-color photograph of the open-air Great Bath brings back fond memories.

As Berlin admits in the book's Preface, "this book is not meant to be an all-inclusive, worldwide compilation of places hosting a numismatic exhibition of one kind or another." That said, if you travel frequently in the U.S. and Europe, you'll almost certainly find venues of interest in the book.

Published by Zyrrus Press with a list price of \$29.95, *The Numismatourist* is available from the publisher (zyrruspress.com) and from online booksellers such as Amazon.



1999 £5 Diana, Princess of Wales, Memorial Coin (Great Britain)



100 Greatest Women on Coins, by Ron Guth

People seem particularly adept at constructing lists of the "10 best", or the "top 25", or the "100 greatest". For example, David Letterman had his "Top 10" lists, and many of us check the newspaper on Monday to see the latest poll of the Top 25 college football teams.

Coins, in particular, lend themselves readily to "100 greatest" lists. The book I'm going to review here is the latest of those "100 greatest" tomes, *100 Greatest Women on Coins*.

With a Foreword by Charmy Harker (aka "The Penny Lady"), *100 Greatest Women on Coins* is the work of Ron Guth, the co-author of another "100 Greatest" book, *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, now in its third edition.

Creator of the CoinFacts website, which is now the PCGS CoinFacts division of Collectors Universe, Guth has been involved in one way or another with numismatics for nearly 40 years. He was chosen as the ANA's "Numismatist of the Year" in 2014.

With any ranking of the 100 greatest, the key question is: "How were they selected and ranked?"

For this book, Guth first assembled a list of women on coins. Although he was hoping to find as many as 200 different women, he actually wound up with more than 600 candidates. These fell

into four categories: real women; goddesses; allegorical women, such as Miss Liberty; and women featured on artwork, such as the Mona Lisa.

At this point, Guth solicited the aid of Women in Numismatics (WIN), and its members were sent his list of names. From this, they were asked to select 100 and to rank them in terms of their importance and/or interest. This process eventually led to the list in the book.

The top 10 women are allotted two pages apiece, with text on one page and a page-sized picture on the other. The rest of the women are shown on one page apiece, with half devoted to text and the other half to a picture. Virtually all pictures are in full color.

As an illustration of one of the top 10, Woman Number 6 is Princess Diana. Profile depictions of her are shown on several coins, and there's an enlargement of the picture of her from a United Kingdom stamp issued in 1998, the year after her untimely death.

The text contains some interesting tidbits of information, such as the statement: "Diana suffered from self-avowed bulimia (aka binge-purge syndrome), and she alluded to cutting (deliberate self-harm), both brought on by low self-esteem and



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the trouble in her marriage.”

In the discussion of £5 coins struck to commemorate her death, Guth writes: “Ironically, given their often strained personal relationship, Queen Elizabeth appears on the opposite side of the coin.” Certainly this is not intentional irony, as the reigning monarch’s bust appears on one side of all British coins.

In case you’re wondering, coins receiving the top rank feature the Virgin Mary.

For the collector, each entry contains a box titled “COLLECTING DIFFICULTY.” For Mary, the collecting difficulty is easy, as there are hundreds of possibilities, “including a lengthy series of ‘Madonna’ thalers issued by the German region of Bavaria from the 1600s through the 1700s.” The collecting difficulty is also easy for Princess Diana coins.

Other women on coins include several well-known actresses, such as Grace Kelly (No. 22), Audrey Hepburn (No. 69), Ingrid Bergman (No. 87) and Marilyn Monroe (No. 93).

There are also wives of politicians, such as Martha Washington (No. 8), Jackie Kennedy (No. 9) and Eleanor Roosevelt (No. 15). Allegorical figures such as Liberty (No. 11), Victory (No. 43) and Germania (No. 58) also are included. A checklist of all the women on coins uncovered by the author appears in an appendix.

All in all, this is an intriguing coffee-table volume that should find a welcome place in the homes of both male and female numismatists. Published by Whitman Publishing (www.whitman.com) with a list price of \$29.95, it’s available from the publisher and online booksellers such as Amazon.

A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens, by Q. David Bowers

The last book on my desk is *A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens*, with a Foreword by Fred Reed and a Reminiscence by Dr. George Fuld.

Surely, Q. David Bowers needs no introduction, as he has written more than 50 books and literally thousands of numismatic articles. Among his innumerable awards, he received the ANA’s Farran Zerbe Award and in 2005 received the ANA’s Lifetime Achievement Award. A former president of the ANA, he’s currently chairman emeritus of Stack’s Bowers Galleries in New York.

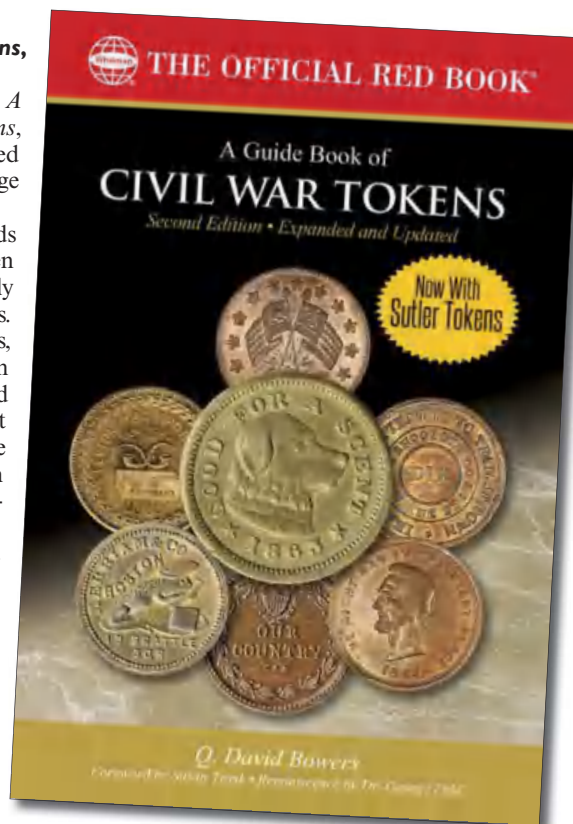
For the uninitiated, Bowers defines a Civil War token as “a struck metal token issued between April 1861 and April 1865 and intended for use as money.”

There are two major types of Civil War tokens: patriotic tokens and store cards. Patriotic tokens are those with inscriptions related to the war, whereas store cards were primarily advertising pieces, with the name of the issuing entity on the obverse.

In Chapters 2 and 3, Bowers gives a brief overview of the Civil War, with emphasis on the money situation during the conflict. Basically, what happened is that money disappeared from circulation. This happened in the second year of the war and, as Bowers puts it: “For the first time before or since, the United States was coinless!”

Into this void came first stamps, then encased postage stamps when the stamps themselves proved unsatisfactory. Also, postage currency appeared and, of course, the subject of this book: Civil War tokens and store cards.

As the war dragged on into 1863 and 1864, Bowers writes, “the flood gates opened wide, and tens of millions of copper and, to a lesser extent brass, patriotic tokens and store cards were produced.” What this means is that there are lots of tokens to collect.





Civil War Sutler 50 Cent Token



1863 Aschermann Civil War Store Card

Amazingly, token collecting occurred during the war, and Chapter 4 discusses the history of such collecting from then until modern times. Chapter 5 talks about topics such as ways to collect tokens, how to grade them and what determines their values.

The book's final two chapters are devoted to the listing of patriotic tokens (Chapter 6) and store cards (Chapter 7). Following lengthy introductory material, with pictures, tokens are listed by die number according to a system devised by George and Melvin Fuld, the authors of two seminal works, *Patriotic Civil War Store Cards* and *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*.

Most of the listed tokens are illustrated with a picture of the obverse. This is followed by a brief description of what is shown. For example, for Patriotic Die 1, the obverse shows a French Liberty Head above the date 1863, with 13 stars around the border.

Next, the designer is given, if known. This is followed by the number of an equivalent store card, if there is one, and the numbers of any dies with which this obverse is paired.

Finally, there is a rarity rating along with suggested values in a few representative grades (such as EF-AU and MS-63). The rarity ratings use the Fuld's scale, which goes from R-1 (Greater than 5,000; very common) to R-10 (unique).

The book has five appendices, chapter notes and a useful index. Published by Whitman with a list price of \$24.95, this 400-plus-page paperback volume is a must-have book for the Civil War token collector. You'll find it available from the publisher and other online booksellers.

In this article, I've talked about three relatively new numismatic books: Howard Berlin's *The Numismatourist*, for the numismatic traveler; Ron Guth's *100 Greatest Women on Coins*, which should appeal to coin collectors and non-collectors of all stripes; and Q. David Bowers' *A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens*, which should find a ready home in the libraries of all Civil War token collectors.

One constant for all three books is a reasonable price.

Wouldn't it be nice to find one—or all three—of these books under your Christmas tree? ☺

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38-D	38-S	39	39-D	39-S	40	40-D	40-S
41	41-D	41-S	42	42-D	42-S	43	43-D
43-S	44	44-D	44-S	45	45-D	45-S	46
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Coinage Kids

by Marcy Gibbel

What's on Your Wish List?

Every coin collector has a wish list or two.

First, there's the Let Your Imagination Fly list. It includes coins that are out of reach for most collectors of any age. This list might include the 1894-S Barber dime, the 1913 Liberty Head nickel, the 1932-D Washington quarter, and, of course, the 1933 Saint-Gaudens double eagle.

Then there's the wish list that's more realistic, but might still require some financial planning, especially if you're a kid on a limited income made up of babysitting money and a weekly allowance. Maybe the coins on this list are famous, but not quite so rare.

The coins on this second list may not be worth a lot of money, but collectors still want them because they're important, famous, or popular.

Here are just a few of these coins that deserve a second look, if not a spot on one of your wish lists.



1864 two-cent piece

This was the first coin to bear the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. It was first minted during the Civil War and was intended to be an important small-change coin. The two-cent piece quickly proved to be unsuccessful and never gained a dedicated following among the public.

The first of this denomination remains popular with coin collectors, Civil War buffs, and American historians. An 1864 two-cent piece in worn grades can be had for less than \$30.



1909 VDB Lincoln cent

This coin is the less expensive cousin to the 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent, but it has its own following. It is in demand as a first-year type coin and because it has Victor David Brenner's initials on the reverse.

A well-worn 1909 VDB cent can be had for under \$20. Uncirculated specimens are pricier, but can be found for less than \$50. Either one is worth saving up for.

1943 steel cent

Unlike the 1943 bronze Lincoln cent, this one is a common coin. The U.S. Mint produced 1 billion steel cents in 1943, but its novelty as a silver-colored "penny" has attracted the following of millions of coin collectors. (By the way, the coin is really composed of zinc on a steel core.)

Although a typical steel cent is worth less than \$1, the coin is prized for its oddness. Its historic standing as an "improvisation" during the war effort, when copper was short, adds to its collectibility.



10 Cents Liberty nickel

prising individuals quickly realized that altering this coin was hardly the effort. The 1883 No. 1 Liberty nickel looked a lot like the \$5 gold coin made at the time. It didn't take long for unscrupulous entrepreneurs to realize that gold plating the nickels would be an easy way to make a quick buck.

The scheme: Counterfeiters would purchase a five-cent item at a store and hope the cashier thought they were needed a \$5 gold piece. The counterfeiter hoped to receive \$4.95 net. Liberty nickels from 1883 purchased for less than \$10.



Show Dates



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December 2015

3-5—HOUSTON, TEXAS: 59th Annual Houston Money Show; George R. Brown Convention Center, Hall E, 1001 Avenida de las Americas; Thu. 1-6, Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-5; adults \$3, under 17 and military in uniform free; 450 dealers with 250 tables, dealers selling and buying coins, currency, medals, tokens, jewelry, and other collectibles, grading services, competitive exhibits and displays, major coin auction; contact Claude Mathes, PO Box 8038, Huntsville, TX 77340, (936) 581-4180; Email: shsu021@hotmail.com; Web: Houstoncoinshow.org

5—ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA: Allentown/Bethlehem Coin Club; Merchants Square Mall, 1901 S. 12th Street; 50+ dealers of US, world, ancient, currency, exnumia, scripophily, precious metals; contact Dave Fisher, (610) 434-0222; Email: abcoinclub@hotmail.com; Web: www.facebook.com/abcoinclub

5—LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: Derby City Coin Club Fall Show; American Legion Post #229, 800 West Woodlawn Avenue; Sat. 9 am-4 pm; free admission and parking; 40 dealers, gold, silver and copper raffle, security personnel; contact Kenneth Jones, 1332 Vim Drive, Louisville KY 40213; Email: jonesk99@att.net

5—WAYNESBORO, PENNSYLVANIA: Waynesboro Coin Club Fall Show; Ath&I Fire Hall, 29 South Potomac St.; Sat. 9:30 am-5 pm; free admission and parking, open to the public; 18 tables buying and selling coins, currency, supplies; contact Lester White, (410) 848-3440; Email: les.white.1@juno.com

5-6—FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA: Cape Fear Coin Club Show; Holiday Inn, 1944 Cedar Creek Rd.; free admission and parking, open to the public; Sat. 10 am-5 pm, Sun. 10 am-3 pm; 50 tables; contact Mickey Smith, (910) 497-5445

6—BLOOMINGTON, MINNESOTA: Bloomington Coin & Currency Show; Crown Plaza, 3 Appletree Square; Sun. 9 am-4 pm; free admission and parking; Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa dealers, buy, sell and trade coins, currency, tokens and medals, and bullion; contact Del, (763) 355-9436; Email: sunlovermn@aol.com

6—FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO: Coin, Currency & Stamp Show; Universal Coin; American Legion Post #42, 22001 Brookpark Rd.; Sun. 10 am-3 pm, no early birds hours; free admission; 36-40 tables; contact John Coteleur, (440) 864-7473

6—MAITLAND, FLORIDA: Orlando Coin And Money Show; Maitland Civic Center Venue On The Lake, 641 S. Maitland Ave.; Sun. 9 am-5 pm; free admission; 20-30 tables, hourly door prizes, all children under 12 receive a free coin; contact Jason Lowery, (407) 730-3116; Email: orlandocoinexchange@gmail.com; Web: www.maitlandcoinshow.com

6—PALATINE, ILLINOIS: 1st Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn Express, 1550 East Dundee Road (Rte. 68); contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; Email: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

8-9—CONCORD, CALIFORNIA: East Bay/Concord Coin Show; Fri. 10 am-6 pm, Sat. 10 am-5 pm; Clarion Hotel, 1050 Burnett Avenue; admission \$3, kids under 12 free, free parking; 41 dealers, free appraisals, free gold drawing, coin supplies, armed security; contact Bill Green, PO Box 846, Alamo CA 94507, (925) 351-7605; Email: info@noralcoinshows.com; Web: www.noralcoinshows.com

11-13—LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: The Vegas Show; Westgate Hotel And Casino, 3000 Paradise Road; free parking; 120-booth bourse area, more than 200 dealers, exhibits by the Las Vegas Numismatic Society, free educational programs Saturday, Panda Coin Seminar, Civil War Token Seminar, free copy of Vegas Rare Coin Journal, free sample copies of Krause Publications, coin show rate at the Westgate Hotel And Casino (800-635-7711); contact Dawn, 800-208-1810; Email: info@ckshows.com; Web: www.ckshows.com

12—SALISBURY, OKLAHOMA: Rowan County Coin Club Christmas Show; Salisbury Civic Center, Martin Luther King Ave.; contact Don Harris, (704) 857-7231; Email: gargrad@hotmail.com

13—MARIETTA, GEORGIA: Hilton Atlanta/Marietta Hotel & Conference Center, 500 Powder Springs Street; Sun. 9 am-5

pm; free admission; wide variety of numismatics from ancient to modern, American and world, coins, currency and bullion; contact Bob O'Brien, (770) 772-4359; Email: coins@atcoin.com; Web: www.atcoin.com

13—HENRIETTA, NEW YORK: Rochester Area Coin Expo; RIT Inn and Conference Center, 5257 W. Henrietta Rd.; free admission and parking; 20 dealers, 30 tables, free appraisals, family-friendly, smoke-free; contact Ed Hammond, (607) 368-2617; Email: keshequacoins@frontiernet.net; Web: www.keshequacoins.com

13—MELBOURNE, FLORIDA: South Brevard Coin and Stamp Show; Eau Gallie Civic Center, 1551 Highland Ave.; Sun. 10 am-4 pm; free admission and parking; free hourly door prizes; contact Alysha Wilson; Email: alyshawilson@att.net

13—INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Monthly 71st Street Coin And Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus, 2100 E. 71st Street; Sun. 9 am-3:30 pm; free admission; 40 to 60 tables of coins and currency, diverse group of dealers buying and selling U.S., Canada, world, bullion, jewelry, and other collectibles; contact Mark Eberhardt, (317) 837-5682; Email: fubacoins@aol.com; Web: www.fubacoins.com

19—GRANDVILLE, MICHIGAN: Grand Rapids Area Coin Show; American Legion Post 179, 2327 Wilson Avenue 49504; Sat. 9 am-3 pm; 42 tables; contact John Chirco, (616) 667-1981

19—GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA: The Original Coin & Currency Show; American Legion Post 39, 403 Saint Andrews Dr.; Sat. 10 am-6 pm, Sun. 10 am-4 pm; free admission; contact Shanna Millis, (919) 790-8544

19—NAUGATUCK, CONNECTICUT: Naugatuck Coin & Currency Show; American Legion Post #17, 21 Cedar Street; Sat. 9 am-2 pm; free admission and parking; contact John Stassins, Jr., (718) 323-1930

19—WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA: Rick's Coin Show; Holiday Inn Winchester SE-Historic Gateway, 333 Front Royal Pike; Sat. 9 am-4 pm; 33 tables, buy, sell, trade, US and world coins, currency, collectibles and numismatic books, door prize every half hour, raffle drawing for a gold coin; contact Chrissy Iannella / Round Money, (540) 272-0895

20—CHEEKTOWAGA, NEW YORK: The Buffalo Numismatic Association Monthly Coin Show and Bourse; The Knights of Columbus, 2735 Union Rd.; free admission and parking; free door prizes, Kids Corner and the Young Numismatists at 1 pm, more than 50 dealer tables, auction at 2 pm; contact (716) 908-3097 or (716) 873-4280; Web: www.the-bna.org

20—CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY: Clifton World Money Show; Clifton Recreation Center, 1232 Main Avenue; Sun. 9 am-4 pm; free admission; paper money, coin, stamp and postcard collectors get together to buy, sell and trade their collections; contact (973) 983-2449

20—COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA: The Original Monthly Coin & Bullion Show Omaha / Council Bluffs; Hilton Garden Inn Omaha East/Council Bluffs, 2702 Mid America Drive; free admission; 40 tables, no sales tax; contact Ed Bishop, (402) 720-3355

20—ITASCA, ILLINOIS: 3rd Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn, 860 West Irving Park Road; contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; Email: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

20—NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Nashua Coin Show 3rd Sunday; Holiday Inn, 9 Northeastern Blvd.; Sun. 9 am-2 pm; free admission; 49 tables, 40+ dealers from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, coins, stamps, currency, ephemera, supplies; contact EBW Promotions, LLC, (978) 658-0160

20—NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT: New Haven Coin & Currency Show; Annex Club, 554 Woodward Avenue; Sun. 9 am-2 pm; free admission, \$10 early bird admission before 9 am, free parking; contact Chris Berinato & Alex Nocerino, (203) 469-2943

20—OLD BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY: Coin, Currency,

Email your show date information by the 15th of the month to editor@coinagemag.com.

Collectibles & Stamps Show; Old Bridge First Aid & Rescue Bldg., 200 Marlboro Rd.; free admission; 30 tables; contact (732) 740-4604

20—PLANTATION, FLORIDA: 3rd Sunday Ft. Lauderdale Coin & Stamp Show; Volunteer Park, 12050 W. Sunrise Blvd.; Sun. 10 am-3 pm; free admission and parking; free appraisals; contact Joe Marshall, (954) 802-4967

23—UXBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: Blackstone Valley Coin & Collectibles Club 4th Wed. Coin Show; VFW Post #1385, 16 Cross Rd.; Wed. 3 pm-8 pm; free admission; buy, sell, trade, coins, currency and collectibles, door prizes at 6:30 pm; contact Terrance O'Connor, (508) 400-7454

27—REDFORD TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN: Redford Township Coin Show; VFW Post 345, 27345 Schoolcraft Road; Sun. 9:30 am-3:30 pm; dealers from Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, gold, silver, paper money and high-quality rare coins, appraise, buy and sell coins and currency; contact Don Reid, (313) 737-9141

27—WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS: Westford Monthly Coin Show; Westford Regency Inn, 219 Littleton Rd.; Sun. 9 am-3 pm; admission \$1, 7 am early bird pass \$15, 8 am early bird pass \$10; 86 tables, 60+ dealers from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, coins, stamps, currency, ephemera, supplies; contact EBW Promotions, LLC, (978) 658-0160

January 2016

3—COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS: Dupo Coin Club 57th Annual Show; American Legion Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Avenue; Sun. 9 am-4 pm; admission \$1; 36 tables, hourly attendance prizes; contact James Addington, (618) 407-1994; Email: metroeastmoney@charter.net

9—DENISON, TEXAS: Texoma Coin Show; Texoma Event Center, 5015 US Highway 75 South (FM 691, exit 65); Sat. 9 am-4 pm; free admission and parking; 40 dealers, hourly prizes, US, world, ancient coins, paper money, tokens, medals, jewelry and collectibles; contact Gary Rollins, PO Box 744, McKinney TX 75070, (972) 978-1611; Email: grollins1@peoplepc.com

14-16—NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE: Wilmington Coin Show; Nur Shrine Temple, 198 South DuPont Highway; Thu. through Sat. 10 am-6 pm; free admission; Youth Program Jan. 16, 11 am-1 pm; US, world, ancient, currency, tokens, and medals, 50 dealers; contact Ken Sammut; Email: kensammut@yahoo.com

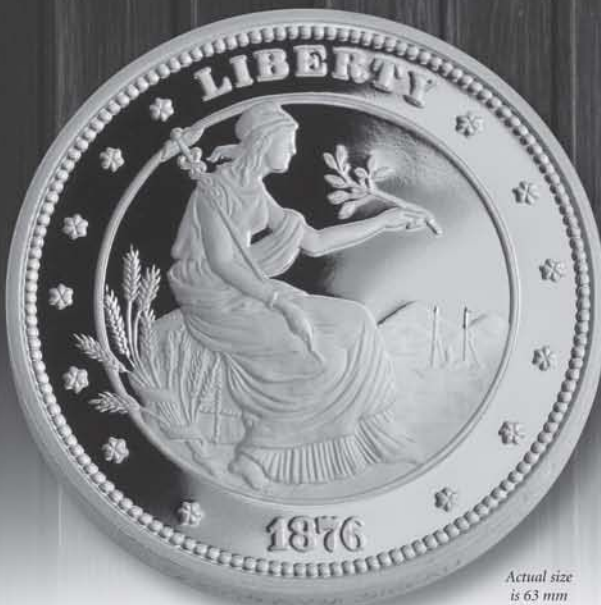
16-17—FOLEY, ALABAMA: Gold Coast Coin Currency & Jewelry Show; Foley Civic Center, 414 E. Laurel; free parking, 32 dealers, 36 tables; contact Robert Jenkins, (251) 269-3089; Email: southbaldwinnumismaticsociety@gmail.com; Web: www.foleycoinshows.com

22-24—FOREST HILL, TEXAS: Cowtown Coin Show; Forest Hill Civic & Convention Center, 6901 Wichita Street (2 miles east of I-35W, & 1.5 blocks south of I-20); Fri. 2 pm-6 pm, Sat. 9 am-5 pm, Sun. 9 am-3 pm; admission \$3, early bird admission (Fri. 10 am-2 pm) \$35, free parking; 52 dealers, drawings for six \$20 dealer certificates after show, free appraisals, police security; contact Gary Andrews, 2901 Flat Rock Road, Azle, TX 76020-1837, (817) 444-4813; Email: apc.texas@aol.com

28-30—LIVONIA, MICHIGAN: 59th Suburban Detroit Coin Show; Holiday Inn, 17123 Laurel Park Drive South (I-275 at Six Mile Road); Thu. 12-6 pm, Fri. 9 am-6 pm, Sat. 9 am-3 pm; free admission and parking; 60+ dealers, free appraisals; contact SDCS, Chuck, PO Box 266, Highland MI 48357, (248) 345-8555; Email: chaztmi@aol.com

29-31—PERRY, GEORGIA: Middle Georgia Coin & Currency Show; Georgia National Fairgrounds, 401 Larry Walker Parkway; Fri. 10 am-6 pm, Sat. 10 am-6 pm, Sun. 10 am-3 pm, Early Birds \$25 Thu. 3 pm-7 pm; coin and currency show with a special section for postcards, stamps and coin supplies, more than 175 dealer tables; contact Chip Davis, (478) 320-7850; Email: chdavis@bellsouth.net; Web: www.middlegeorgiacoinclub.com

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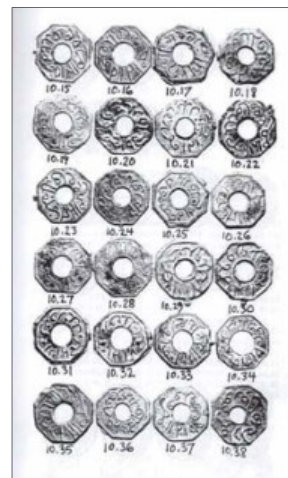
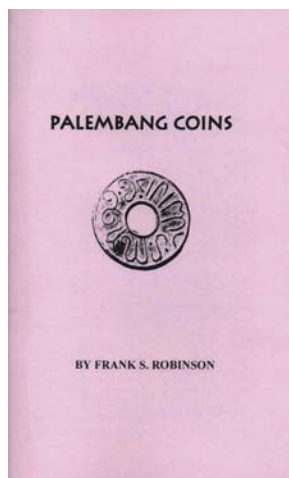
[ALBANY, NEW YORK] Frank S. Robinson has released a comprehensive catalog of the coins of Palembang.

This sultanate on the Island of Sumatra (Dutch East Indies, today's Indonesia) issued coins until 1821. Nearly all were lead-tin, uniface and mostly inscribed in Arabic. Previous references gave them little coverage, with two 19th century works each illustrating fewer than 30 varieties.

Robinson's book includes 291 distinct numbered varieties with background information and photographs, plus rarity ratings on a 10-point scale. The work is the culmination of a project intensively analyzing 35,000 Palembang coins.

Copies can be purchased for just \$4.99 postpaid (foreign \$6.50; Paypal or credit cards add 50c). Contact Robinson at Box 8600, Albany, NY 12208; 518-482-2639; frank@fsrcoin.com; website: www.fsrcoin.com.

Robinson is a longtime dealer in ancient and world coins and



author of seven previous books, including *Confessions of a Numismatic Fanatic* and *The Case for Rational Optimism*.

NON-PROFIT EXPANDS Precious Metals Dealer Program Created

[TEMECULA, CALIFORNIA] The Professional Numismatists Guild (www.PNGdealers.org) has created the PNG Accredited Precious Metals Dealer (PNG-APMD) program (www.PNGdealers.org/apmd). The new accreditation program is intended to help the public learn about bullion coins and ingots, and avoid problems when they make purchases or sell.

PNG officials caution that recent cases involving non-PNG dealers in California and Texas who failed to deliver gold coins ordered by customers underscore the crucial need for investors to know their precious metals dealer before buying or selling.

All PNG member-dealers must already adhere to a strict code of ethics in the buying and selling of numismatic material (www.PNGdealers.org/png-code-of-ethics). PNG-APMD members now must also follow an additional 20-point code specifically regarding the buying and selling of bullion coins and ingots.

For additional information about the Professional Numismatists Guild and the PNG Accredited Precious Metals Dealer, contact the PNG by phone at (951) 587-8300 or by email at info@PNGdealers.org.



PAPAL COLLECTIBLE Official Medal Now Available

[PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA] The Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists (PAN) issued medals commemorating Pope Francis' visit to America.

PAN President Tom Uram's idea was approved by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Washington, and Uram commissioned U.S. Mint Sculptor-Engraver Don Everhart to create the medal.

Everhart produced a medal that captured the Pope's warmth and charm on the obverse, while the reverse features three Washington D.C. Icons: the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, the Cathedral of St. Matthew the Apostle and the dome of the U.S. Capitol building.

The medals were produced at the Northwest Territorial Mint. The sizes and pricing are: 3" silver with black enamel and 24k gold embellishment at \$450, 3" bronze with black enamel at \$100, 1.75" silver with gold embellishment at \$150, and 1.75" bronze at \$30. The 3" medals are housed in a beautiful custom wood box. The 1.75" medals are presented in a descriptive bi-fold. They are available from www.pancoins.org. The Basilica



of the National Shrine gift shop will have a 1.75" bronze version with a single Basilica dome reverse available for purchase.



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For grades that are circulated, there tend to be several well-defined and uniform criteria that are utilized, but the grades themselves may be different, because they represent an impression or indication as to the amount of wear on a coin.

Uncirculated coins have no visible signs of wear, though they may have blemishes, bag marks, rim nicks, tarnish, or may even be weakly struck (which often resembles wear). In uncirculated condition, there are many different grading opinions, some of which are described adjectively, others with numbers. Not all numbers have the identical meaning. This depends on the grading standard utilized.

The value of the item to the buyer should be determined by the price, not the grade. Your examination of and satisfaction with the coin should be the criterion, not the grade represented by the seller, or a determination made by another.

Your best protection is your own knowledge and the trust that has developed between you and the dealer over a series of mutually satisfactory transactions.

All advertisers in COINage Magazine agree to a seven-day unconditional money-back guarantee for all items with the exception of bullion and bullion-like coinage, whose dominant price element consists of the value of its precious metal.

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Any other grading standard or system utilized must be specified. A combination of any of the above standards may also be used if specified. If there is no symbol, or other explanation, the reader must assume that the advertiser's grading standards are based upon his own personal experience.

Uncirculated coins in mint state (MS) may be described with numbers or adjectives. Unless the advertisement indicates otherwise, the following standards are used:

MS-67: "Superb Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Superb Gem Uncirculated";

MS-65: "Gem Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Gem Uncirculated";

MS-63: "Choice Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Choice Uncirculated";

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Inadvertent typographical errors occur. Advertisements appearing in COINage Magazine should be considered "requests to inquire" rather than unconditional offers of sale. All prices are subject to change at any time without notice.

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Historic Find

"This is the most beautiful Franklin half dollar deal I have ever seen"

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Mike Fuljenz, President Universal Coin

The Franklin half dollar is a classic American coin honoring one of our nation's most beloved founding fathers. Ben Franklin became the first person, who was not a president, to appear on regular issue United States coinage. In production from 1948 through 1963, the Franklin half is among the shortest silver coin series of the 20th century. The Franklin Half Dollar would have typically continued for at least 25 years, if not for a national tragedy. The assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963 moved a grieving nation and Congress to honor its fallen leader on the half dollar.

While he never served as president, Benjamin Franklin had accomplished just about everything else during his long and illustrious career. It's no wonder that a portrait of this founding father was chosen as the subject of the half dollar when the coin was redesigned in the 1940s. U.S. Mint Chief Engraver John R. Sinnock, who designed the Franklin D. Roosevelt dime in 1946, was the master behind the artwork of the Franklin half dollar. Sinnock's initials "JRS," which appear under Franklin's shoulder on the coin's obverse, drew controversy during the Red Scare of the late 1940s when some in the public believed the letters were a covert reference to communist leader Joseph Stalin. However, the U.S. Mint rebuffed the ignorant critics and kept the designer's initials in place.

These lustrous gem coins, taken from original rolls, feature Benjamin Franklin on the obverse ("head's side") and the iconic Liberty Bell on the reverse ("tail's side"). This is the most beautiful Franklin half dollar deal I have ever seen. These coins would fit nicely in the finest type coin sets.

1948-1963 Franklin 50¢ PCGS MS-64

Only \$23⁰⁰ ea. Our choice of date & mint

- ▶ Gem Brilliant Uncirculated
- ▶ 90% Silver
- ▶ Liberty Bell Reverse
- ▶ Only Made 16 Years (1948-1963)
- ▶ From Original Rolls
- ▶ Great Cartwheel Luster

Franklin's Top Achievements

- ▶ Declaration of Independence
- ▶ U.S. Constitution
- ▶ U.S. Postal System
- ▶ Electric Storage Battery
- ▶ Daylight Saving Time
- ▶ Lightning Rod
- ▶ Bifocal Glasses
- ▶ Franklin Stove
- ▶ Glass Armonica
- ▶ Flexible Catheter

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1892 Columbian Expo. PCGS, MS-65.
Vibrant creamy mint luster. . . \$450.00
1893 Isabella Qtr. NGC, MS-62. Well struck with flashy mint luster. \$525.00
1893 Columbian Expo. NGC, MS-65. Outstanding for the grade. . . \$399.00
1893 Isabella Quarter. PCGS, MS-65. A beautiful Gem. . . \$2795.00



1893 Isabella Qtr. PCGS, MS-66+. CAC. Beautifully toned w/shades of turquoise, gold and pinkish-gray. . . \$7250.00
1900 Lafayette Dollar. PCGS, MS-64. Vibrant cream-white luster. . . \$2750.00
1900 Lafayette Dollar. PCGS, MS-64. CAC. Intense frosty luster. . . \$2999.00
1900 Lafayette Dollar. PCGS, MS-65+. CAC. A truly great Lafayette. \$10995.00
1920 Maine. PCGS, MS-66+. CAC. Extremely well struck. . . \$1995.00
1920 Maine. PCGS, MS-67. \$4950.00
1921 Alabama. NGC, MS-65. \$1099.00
1921 Pilgrim. NGC, MS-67. \$2495.00
1921 Missouri. PCGS, MS-62. \$595.00
1921 Missouri. PCGS, MS-63. \$849.00
1921 Alabama. PCGS, MS-64. \$519.00
1921 Alabama. With 2x2. PCGS, MS-65. \$1495.00
1921 Alabama. With 2x2. PCGS, MS-66. A great strike. 6,006 minted. \$2875.00
1921 Pilgrim. PCGS, MS-66. CAC. \$849.00
1921 Pilgrim. PCGS, MS-66+. CAC. A wonderful Premium Gem. . . \$1875.00



1922 Grant. With Star. NGC, MS-67. An amazing coin that is tied for the finest graded at NGC or PCGS. . . \$25950.00
1922 Grant. PCGS, MS-66. . . \$795.00
1922 Grant. PCGS, MS-66+. CAC. Well struck w/an amazing patina. . . \$2195.00
1923-S Monroe. PCGS, MS-65. \$1195.00
1924 Huguenot. NGC, MS-66. CAC. Beautiful frosty white luster. . . \$665.00
1924 Huguenot. PCGS, MS-66. \$629.00
1925 Norse-American. PCGS, MS-65. CAC. Thick Planchet. . . \$735.00
1925 Norse-American. PCGS, MS-65. Thick Planchet. . . \$599.00

1925 Ft. Vancouver. PCGS, MS-65+. CAC. A great strike. . . \$775.00
1925 Lexington. PCGS, MS-66. CAC. A beautiful light golden glow. \$895.00
1925 Lexington. PCGS, MS-66. \$835.00
1925 Ft. Vancouver. PCGS, MS-66+. CAC. Surfaces are pristine. . . \$2250.00
1925 Ft. Vancouver. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. Intense mint luster. . . \$6350.00
1925 Stone Mt. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. Gorgeous iridescent toning. . . \$2495.00
1926 Sesqui-centennial. NGC, MS-65. Vibrant mint luster. . . \$1495.00
1926 Sesqui-centennial. PCGS, MS-65. An impressive Gem. . . \$1995.00
1926-S Oregon Trail. NGC, MS-67. CAC. An amazing Superb Gem. . . \$995.00
1926-S Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. A superb Gem example. \$1095.00
1927 Vermont. PCGS, MS-66. . . \$799.00
1927 Vermont. PCGS, MS-67. \$4995.00
1928 Hawaiian. PCGS, MS-62. \$2395.00
1928 Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. Blazing mint luster. . . \$995.00



1928 Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. A show stopper with fantastic toning. A bold strike & vibrant luster. \$3750.00
1933-D Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-67. Only 5,008 minted. . . \$1150.00
1934 Maryland. NGC, MS-67. \$795.00
1934-D. PCGS, MS-66. Oregon Trail. Beautiful rich mint luster. . . \$499.00
1934-D Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-67. The strike is very bold. . . \$1250.00
1934-D Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. 7,006 minted. . . \$1495.00
1935 Connecticut. NGC, MS-65. \$459.00
1935 Spanish Trail. NGC, MS-66. CAC. Sharply struck. . . \$1695.00
1935 Connecticut. NGC, MS-67. Rich creamy luster. . . \$1695.00
1935 Connecticut. PCGS, MS-66. \$625.00
1935 Hudson. PCGS, MS-66+. CAC. Super quality! . . . \$1750.00
1935 Connecticut. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. An original Superb Gem. . . \$1995.00
1935 Spanish Trail. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. Rich creamy luster. . . \$2795.00
1935-S San Diego. PCGS, MS-67. \$850.00
1935-S San Diego. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. Nearly perfect surfaces. . . \$995.00
1936 Delaware. NGC, MS-66. \$399.00
1936 Elgin. NGC, MS-67+. \$1299.00
1936 Wisconsin. NGC, MS-68. \$1995.00
1936 Gettysburg. PCGS, MS-65. \$850.00

1936 Albany. PCGS, MS-66. CAC. \$599.00
1936 Albany. PCGS, MS-66. . . \$519.00
1936 Bridgeport. PCGS, MS-66. CAC. Attractive light toning. . . \$399.00
1936 DE. PCGS, MS-66. CAC. \$425.00
1936 Gettysburg. PCGS, MS-66. CAC. A beautiful Premium Gem. . . \$1275.00
1936 Long Island. PCGS, MS-66. \$595.00
1936 Robinson-Arkansas. PCGS, MS-66. Satiny mint luster. . . \$399.00
1936 Elgin. PCGS, MS-66+. \$455.00
1936 Gettysburg. PCGS, MS-66+. CAC. Very high quality. . . \$1650.00
1936 Albany. PCGS, MS-67. . . \$1095.00
1936 Arkansas. PCGS, MS-67. \$2395.00
1936 Boone. PCGS, MS-67. \$850.00
1936 Delaware. PCGS, MS-67. \$1095.00
1936 Elgin. PCGS, MS-67. \$795.00



1936 Long Island. PCGS, MS-67. Extremely flashy with a brilliant core and iridescent gold and russet toning developing at the rim. . . \$4325.00
1936 Rhode Island. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. None graded finer at PCGS. \$1950.00
1936 Wisconsin. PCGS, MS-67. \$550.00
1936 Albany. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. Virtually mark-free surfaces. \$2975.00
1936 Norfolk. PCGS, MS-67+. \$650.00
1936 Norfolk. PCGS, MS-68. \$1295.00
1936 Norfolk. PCGS, MS-68. CAC. A near perfect strike. . . \$1395.00
1936-D Cincinnati. NGC, MS-67. CAC. Vibrant rich brilliant luster. . . \$2995.00
1936-D Cincinnati. PCGS, MS-66+. CAC. Attractive delicate toning. . . \$1295.00
1936-D Arkansas. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. Well struck. . . \$2095.00
1936-D Cincinnati. PCGS, MS-67. Virtually flawless. . . \$2995.00
1936-D San Diego. PCGS, MS-67. \$895.00
1936-D Columbia. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. Intense rich luster. . . \$1495.00
1936-D San Diego. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. A marvelous example. . . \$3750.00



1936-D Texas. PCGS, MS-68. CAC. As nice as any Texas that we've ever seen with frosty luster and nearly perfect surfaces. Fantastic quality! . . \$5950.00
1936-PDS Texas. PCGS, Set. A Premium Gem set with coins grading: MS-66+ CAC, MS-66, MS-66 CAC. . . \$1525.00
1936-S Bay Bridge. PCGS, MS-66. CAC. A beautiful Premium Gem. . . \$399.00
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1936-S Bay Bridge. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. An amazing Superb Gem. . . \$4350.00
1936-S Columbia. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. Super quality! . . \$207799 \$1595.00

1936-S Texas. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. Rich frosty white luster. . . \$1250.00
1937 Antietam. NGC, MS-67+. CAC. Soft creamy luster. . . \$2195.00
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1937 Antietam. PCGS, MS-66. CAC. Well struck with radiant luster. \$895.00
1937 Antietam. PCGS, MS-66. \$799.00
1937 Boone. PCGS, MS-67. \$895.00
1937 Roanoke. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. Intense mint luster. Superb! . . \$995.00
1937 Antietam. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. Rich creamy white luster. \$2750.00



1937 Antietam. PCGS, MS-68. Intense mint luster. None have graded numerically finer at PCGS or NGC. \$9995.00
1937-D Oregon Trail. NGC, MS-68. Sharply struck. Super! . . \$1495.00
1937-D Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-68. CAC. Amazing quality! . . \$2999.00
1937-S Texas. PCGS, MS-67. \$865.00
1937-S Texas. PCGS, MS-67. \$750.00
1938 Arkansas. NGC, MS-66. \$879.00
1938 Boone. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. Beautiful lustrous surfaces. . . \$2450.00



1938 New Rochelle. PCGS, MS-67+. CAC. Monster quality! . . \$3250.00
1938-D Boone. PCGS, MS-66. \$865.00
1938-D Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. Super quality! . . \$650.00
1938-PDS AR. ANACS, MS-63. \$550.00
1938-S Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. A nearly perfect Gem. . . \$725.00
1939 Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-67. Just 3,004 minted. . . \$1250.00
1939-D Oregon Trail. NGC, MS-67. A nearly flawless example. . . \$995.00
1939-D Oregon Trail. PCGS, MS-66. Only 3,004 minted. . . \$775.00
1946 Iowa. PCGS, MS-68. . . \$2200.00
1946-PDS Booker T. Washington. PCGS, Set. MS-67 CAC, MS-66 CAC, MS-65 CAC. A matching set. . . \$1795.00
1946-S Booker T. Washington. NGC. MS-67. Satiny surfaces. . . \$595.00
1946-S Booker T. Washington. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. Super! . . \$695.00
1946-S Booker T. Washington. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. . . \$1250.00
1946-S Booker T. Washington. NGC. MS-67. Well struck. . . \$750.00
1949-S Booker T. Washington. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. . . \$1295.00
1950-PDS Booker T. Washington. PCGS, MS-66. CAC. A very flashy three-coin set. . . \$695.00
1951-S Washington-Carver. PCGS, MS-67. CAC. . . \$3750.00

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